FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1850. [NO. 1739.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.☜

New Fall GOODS.

WE are now receiving and opening a rich and extensive assortment of

SILK & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting of every description for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear;

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Boots and Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols, &c. &c.,

Making the most complete assortment we have ever before offered, to which we invite our customers and the public generally.

☞North-East Corner Market Square.☜
E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 21, 1850. 38-2m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.
Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

CLOTHING.

COOK & JOHNSON have received and opened an extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Clothing,

Amongst which are Business, Sack, Frock, and Dress Coats; Cloth Cloaks, Vests and Pantaloons, and an extensive assortment of Overcoats,—to which they invite the attention of those desiring such things, as the articles are well made, and they are determined not to be undersold.
Sept. 24, 1850. 38-3w

JUST RECEIVED,

10 BOXES SODA BISCUIT,
10 half barrels Butter Crackers,
1 qr. cask *pure* French Brandy.
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Sept. 19, 1850. 38tf

Just Received,

THREE YEARS IN CALIFORNIA, by Rev. Walter Colton; Webster's Quarto Dictionary; Davies' Arithmetic, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 19, 1850.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 5th and 6th days of NOVEMBER next, *ALL HIS PROPERTY*, consisting of

Real Estate and Valuable Personal Property,

In Albemarle, Stanly county, N. C. The Real Estate consists of the HOTEL, which will be sold, together with several convenient and comfortable Offices attached to the same. Also, 12 TOWN LOTS, on some of which the Hotel, Kitchen, Stables, and all the other necessary Houses are situated.

Also, will be sold at the same time, all the FURNITURE of the Hotel, consisting of about 20 Beds and Furniture, Cooking Utensils, &c.

Also, several Horses, one Wagon, one fine Carriage, Cattle, &c., and Six Likely NEGROES.

The subscriber is anxious and determined to sell, wishing to seek that repose so congenial to old age, which is only to be found in retired life. All persons wishing to invest in such property as that above described, would do well to call and examine it, as he considers himself at liberty, notwithstanding this advertisement, to dispose of it at private sale.

DANIEL FREEMAN.
Albemarle, Sept. 17, 1850. 38-6w

Constantly Manufacturing,

First Quality ETHEREAL OIL, at the lowest market prices; with pure CAMPHINE and PINE OIL, LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, CHANDELIERS, &c., by the package, dozen or single one. Also, a fresh importation of Gothic Waiters, Bohemian Ware, &c. &c., all of which will be sold very cheap.

The Trade are invited to call and examine for themselves.

J. S. TOUGH, 274 Baltimore st., opposite Hanover.
Baltimore, Sept. 20, 1850. 38-6w

One Price and no Variation!

CANDY

At $12 50 per Hundred Pounds!!

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his customers and the public for their liberal patronage, and would inform them that he continues to manufacture his great

VARIETIES OF CANDIES,

All of which are WARRANTED TO STAND WELL in any climate.

He also deals in every variety of GREEN, DRIED AND PRESERVED

FRUITS, NUTS, &c.,

All of which will be sold at the LOWEST market prices.

☞ All goods warranted according to representation. List of articles, with prices attached, forwarded to order.

Persons dealing in Confectionary, Fire Works, &c. are invited to call.

☞ *Goods delivered Free of Drayage.* ☜
JOSEPH R. MANN,
Candy Manufactory and Fruit Store,
No. 20 Light street, Baltimore.
Sept. 16, 1850. 38-6w

A CARD.

MRS. HAWLEY will resume her School on Monday the fourteenth of October.
Sept. 9, 1850. 36-4w

Valuable Land for Sale.

196 ACRES on East side of Cape Fear River, which cannot be excelled for production.

Also, 740 acres of first rate Turpentine Land, well timbered, which land lies about 11 miles above Fayetteville.

Together with about 50 acres of Land, in a high state of cultivation, having Dwelling House, Kitchen, and other necessary out-houses thereon.

D. B. MURPHY.
Sept. 20, 1850. 38-3w

Consolidated Lotteries of Md. for Oct. 1850.

The State Consolidated Lotteries of Maryland are drawn by the State Lottery Commissioners appointed by the Governor of Maryland, and CHARTERED BY ACT OF ASSEMBLY!

All Tickets of the Maryland Lotteries bear the Stamp of the State.

COLVIN & CO.,

Office N. W. Corner Baltimore & Calvert Sts.,
MUSEUM BUILDING,
Baltimore, Md.

The list of Prizes sold by Colvin & Co. in the September Lotteries show the cheering fact that "all is well."

The Grand Capital $50,000, Nos. 31 57 65. Sold in Baltimore.
The Grand Capital $20,000, Nos. 2 19 53. Sold in N. Carolina.
The Grand Capital $25,000, Nos. 26 68 75. Sold in Alabama.
The Grand Capital $15,000, Nos. 8 30 74. Sold in Tennessee.
The Grand Capital $20,000, Nos. 54 60 63. Sold in Mississippi.

AND OTHER PRIZES!

"As thick and numberless as the gay motes that people the sunbeams."

All orders per mail receive prompt attention.

Please examine the following schedule of

Lotteries for October, 1850.

Date.	Capitals.	No. of Ballots.	Price of Pack'e of Tk'ts.	Wh'ls.	Qrs.
Oct. 8,	$20,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	$5,	$60,	$15
" 10,	4,500	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾
" 11,	9,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	2½,	30,	7½
" 12,	50,000 / 40,000 / 30,000	78 Nos. 14 drawn,	15,	180,	45
" 14, and 10 of	10,000 / 2,500	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	36,	9
" 15,	5,000	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾
" 16,	30,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	10,	100,	25
" 17,	20,000 / 10,000 / 10,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	65,	16
" 18,	9,000	72 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	30,	7½
" 22,	25,000 / 5 of 5,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	5,	65,	16
" 23,	30,000 / 20,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	10,	130,	32½
" 24,	20,000 / 5 of 2,500	75 Nos. 12 drawn,	5,	75,	18¾
" 25,	9,000 / 3,000	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	2½,	30,	7½
" 26,	75,000 / 50,000, 25,000 / 15,000, &c.	78 Nos. 16 drawn,	30,	300,	75
" 28, 4 of	5,000	78 Nos. 13 drawn,	2½,	36,	9
" 29,	20,000	75 Nos. 15 drawn,	5,	60,	15
" 30,	30,000	75 Nos. 13 drawn,	10,	130,	32½
" 31, 5 of	1,000	72 Nos. 11 drawn,	1,	15,	3¾

Letters containing enclosures of Bank notes or drafts come safe directed Colvin & Co., Baltimore, Md

Orders solicited for tickets or packages of tickets in any of the above splendid lotteries.

Correspondents can transact business through the mails with this agency, as well as though personally present.

Letters carefully directed and answered by return mail.

Colvin & Co., send Managers Official Drawing to all who order tickets.

Bank notes on all good banks in the country, or Prize tickets received in payment, at par, for tickets.

Prizes cashed at sight. Bank drafts remitted to those holding prizes.

All orders are carefully complied with. The most prompt attention always given to orders.

Please Address
COLVIN & CO.,
N. W. corner Baltimore and Calvert Sts.,
38-1m] Museum Building, Baltimore, Md.

Splendid Lotteries,

FOR OCTOBER, 1850.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers.

$55,000!

$30,000! $20,000! $15,000!

150 Prizes of $1,200!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy,
Class No. 114 for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, October 12, 1850.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of $55,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 6,286, 3 Prizes of 5,000, 5 of 3,000, 150 of (lowest 3 Nos.) 1,200, &c.

Whole Tickets $16—Halves $8—Quarters $4—Eighths $2.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes			$220 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	110 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	55 00
Ditto	ditto	25 eighths	27 50

$40,000!

10 Prizes of $1,500!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class No. 117, for 1850, to be drawn in Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, October 19, 1850.

75 Number Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $40,000, 1 of 20,000, 1 of 15,000, 1 of 7,000, 1 of 5,835, 5 Prizes of 3,000, 10 of 1,500, 200 of (lowest 3 Nos.) 400, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of 25 wholes			$130 00
Ditto	ditto	25 halves	65 00
Ditto	ditto	25 quarters	32 50

$75,000.

$30,000!! $14,278!

2 Prizes of $10,000!

1st drawn No. $30—2d drawn No. $25.

TICKETS ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the Benefit of Monongalia Academy.
Class K, for 1850, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, Oct. 26, 1850.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

MAMMOTH SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $75,000, 1 of 30,000, 1 of 14,278, 2 Prizes of 10,000, 2 of 8,000, 3 of 5,000, 3 of 4,000, 5 of 3,000, 5 of 2,000, 10 of 1,500, 20 of 1,200, 50 of 1,000, 50 of 500, &c. &c.

Whole Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of 26 Wholes,			$260 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 eighths	32 50

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
38td-pd] Alexandria, Virginia.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against employing my negroes to work at any labor without a special permit from either Mr. J. Haralson or myself. JOHN A. WILLIAMS.
Sept 7, 1850. 36-4w

ALMANACS.

THE Farmer's and Planter's ALMANAC, for **1851,** just received.
E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 16, 1850.

PURE GENESSEE FLOUR

BY the Bbl., or at retail, can be had of
HALL & HALL.
Sept. 17, 1850. 37-3w

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.
Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

HENRIETTA

Steamboat Company's Line.

What's done, is done, 'tis even so—
What may be done, prospects and time will show.

THE STEAMER EVERGREEN, belonging to this Line, has made trips as follow:—Arrived at this place August 15th, 22d, 27th, 31st, and Sept 6th, with full cargo for this place and interior, and returning with down freights to Wilmington. She is now on her way up (hourly expected,) with a full cargo for Merchants of this place and the interior; and as soon as she can be discharged, and take in down freight, will return to Wilmington to serve our patrons by getting up their Goods with dispatch. Our Boats are in good condition and running order. Thankful for former patronage, we solicit a continuance, and will endeavor to give satisfaction to all shipping by our Line. Mark your Packages and fill up Bills Lading to the care of the Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington and Fayetteville.

Rates of Transportation as favorable and on as good terms as any Line on the River.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Agent.
Fayetteville, Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, one door West of the Cape Fear Bank, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.
Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

J. T. POPE & CO.

WOULD respectfully inform their old customers and the public generally, that they have just received their Fall and Winter

Stock of GOODS,

Which are now offered at small profits. As they prefer a swift penny to a slow shilling, their friends may calculate with safety to get Goods at "Our House" CHEAP. They have been accused of selling goods low, and, since the secret has been made known, they now plead guilty to the charge. Give us a call and examine for yourselves, and if any man (or woman) can show any just cause why we don't sell cheap, let them then speak, or thereafter forever hold their peace.

☞ We have on hand a fresh supply of Dr. D. Jayne's FAMILY MEDICINE, which has become so popular in the United States.

Brick Store, Lumberton, Sept. 14, 1850. 37-3t

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.
September 7, 1850. 36-tfMar

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.
Alfordsville, Robeson county, Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

TO TIMBER MAKERS.

We wish to contract for:

136 sticks Timber, 56 feet long, 16 by 16 inches.
136 sticks Timber, 24 feet long, 12 by 12 inches.
3000 feet (lineal measure) various lengths, from 20 to 40 feet, 14 inches by 14 inches.

Each stick must be hewn to a square edge, and butted, square, at both ends; must show heart, the full length of the stick for two thirds of the width of every side; must be clear of all unsound knots, dead wood, splinter drawers, windshakes, and all other defects.

The above timber is wanted at the earliest possible time. Persons wishing to contract, will please apply at the Gaston Mills.

P. K. DICKINSON & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 12, 1850. 37-tf

HYSON TEA, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

"Choose rather to leave your children well instructed than rich: for the hopes of the learned are better than the riches of the ignorant."
[Epictetus.

MADAME CLEMENT'S
Classical Institute for Young Ladies,
WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE next Session of the Institute will commence on the 1st day of October 1850.

The various Literary and Scientific Departments, as also those of Languages, Music, and Painting, will be superintended by the Principal, aided by a full and competent Board of Teachers.

The Institution will this year be furnished with a Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus; also a Library for the use of the day scholars as well as boarders.

Lectures on Chemistry will be delivered by a gentleman of acknowledged merit, who has been in the habit of lecturing in many of the best Northern schools.

Prof. Mandeville's series of Reading Books will be introduced in the school, under the special direction of a lady taught by himself. This system, which is very little known here, has been adopted in all the best schools at the North, and is considered of more practical value, as a means of making correct readers, than any other work of the kind ever published.

Terms for Boarders.

Board and Tuition, per annum,	$184 00
Extra Charges.	
Music on the Piano, per Session,	$20 00
Use of " "	$ 2 50
Drawing and Water colors,	10 00
Painting in oil,	20 00
Washing,	9 00
Tuition in French for the advanced class,	10 00
Tuition " " younger pupils,	7 00

All other Foreign Languages at Professors' charges.

It is expected that each scholar will pay a small charge for Pew rent, not exceeding $3 50 per annum.

Terms for Day Scholars in First Department.

Tuition in English, per Session,	$20 00
In Second Department.	
Tuition in English, per Session,	$16 00
Extra Charges for Day Scholars.	
Pens, Ink, Report, &c., per Session,	$1 00
Fuel for the season (payable in October,)	2 00

Other extras the same as for boarders.

Bills in all cases to be paid in advance.

A deduction of two dollars in each class will be made for day scholars, when there are two or more sisters.

For Boarders a deduction will be made, not only for sisters, but for pupils coming together; for two it will be $175 each, and for three $160 only.
Sept. 3, 1850. 36-1m

IMPERIAL & OOLONG TEA,
for sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

A. S. BARNES & COMPANY,
New York.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

PROFESSOR Charles Davies has just prepared a new arithmetical work, a copy of which the publishers will be most happy to present to each and every teacher in the U. States, without charge, upon their application to them, (post-paid.) The work is entitled "Grammar of Arithmetic; or an Analysis of the Language of Figures and Science of Numbers."

We commend it to the attention of practical teachers, believing that they will find it crowded with new and valuable suggestions.

Just Published,

"The Logic and Utility of Mathematics; or, an Analysis of the Principles of the Science—of the Nature of the Reasoning—and of the best Methods of Imparting Instruction." By Charles Davies, LL. D, author of "A Complete System of Mathematics."

Mathematical Works,

In a series of three parts: Arithmetical, Academical, and Collegiate. By Charles Davies, LL. D.

1. *The Arithmetical Course for Schools.*—First, Primary Table-book; second, First Lessons in Arithmetic; third, School Arithmetic. (Key separate.)

2. *The Academic Course.*—First, the University Arithmetic, (Key separate;) second, Practical Geometry and Mensuration; third, Elementary Algebra, (Key separate;) fourth, Elementary Geometry; fifth, Elements of Surveying.

3. *The Collegiate Course.*—First, Davies' Bourdon's Algebra; second, Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry; third, Davies' Analytical Geometry; fourth, Davies' Descriptive Geometry; fifth, Davies' Shades, Shadows, and Perspective; sixth, Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.

This series, combining all that is most valuable in the various methods of European instruction, improved and matured by the suggestions of more than thirty years' experience, now forms the only complete consecutive course of Mathematics. Its methods, harmonizing as the works of one mind, carry the student onward by the same analogies and the same laws of association, and are calculated to impart a comprehensive knowledge of the science, combining clearness in the several branches, and unity and proportion in the whole. Being the system so long in use at West Point, through which so many men, eminent for their scientific attainments, have passed, and having been adopted, as Text Books, by most of the colleges in the United States, it may be justly regarded as our National System of Mathematics.

MRS. EMMA WILLARD'S
Series of School Histories.

1. Willard's History of the United States, or Republic of America. 8vo.
2. Willard's School History of the U. States.
3. Willard's Universal History in Perspective.

Willard's United States.—The Hon. Daniel Webster says, of an early edition of the above work, in a letter to the author, "I keep it near me, as a Book of Reference, accurate in facts and dates."

"The Committee on Books of the Ward School Association respectfully report:

"That they have examined Mrs. Willard's History of the United States with peculiar interest, and are free to say, that it is in their opinion decidedly the best treatise on this interesting subject that they have seen. As a school-book, its proper place is among the first. The language is remarkable for simplicity, perspicuity, and neatness; youth could not be trained to a better taste for language than this is calculated to impart. It places at once, in the hands of American youth, the history of their country from the day of its discovery to the present time, and exhibits a clear arrangement of all the great and good deeds of their ancestors, of which they now enjoy the benefits, and inherit the renown. The struggles, sufferings, firmness, and piety of the first settlers are delineated with a masterly hand."—*Extract of a Report of the Ward School Teachers' Association of the City of New York.*

Natural and Experimental Philosophy,

By R. G. Parker, A. M., Author of "Rhetorical Reader," "Exercises in English Composition," "Outlines of History," &c. &c.

1. Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
2. Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
3. Parker's School Compendium of Natural Philosophy.

New Works recently published.

Northend's Little Speaker.
Northend's American Speaker.
Northend's School Dialogues.
McIntyre's Astronomy.
Page on Teaching.

The above Books are for sale by E. J. HALE & SON, Fayetteville, N. C.
August 2, 1850. 32-3m

MISS BINGHAM will resume her school on Tuesday the first of October.
Sept. 16, 1850. 37-6w

Medical Notice.

DR. THOS. C. HALL respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the Office adjoining Dr. Mallett's, at the South East corner of "Eccles's Bridge," and is ready to attend to the duties of his profession.
Fayetteville, Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

BURNING FLUID, for sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

DOMESTIC GOODS.

OSNABURGS, SHEETINGS, and YARN, a constant supply, for sale at Factory prices.
Apply to B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large and general assortment of seasonable goods, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, Hollow Ware, Hats, and a well selected stock of Boots and Shoes.

Also—Of WINES,

2 quarter casks of old Madeira Wine; 2 do. do. Sicily ditto; 10 do. do. Malaga ditto; 2 do. do. old Port ditto.

IN GLASS,

6 Baskets Anchor Brand Champaign; 6 ditto Heidsick do. very superior; 4 doz. old Port; 12 do. Claret, some very good; 2 casks London Porter.

☞ A large assortment of *FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS.* 2 quarter casks pure French Brandy, dark; 2 ditto ditto ditto, pale. 1 puncheon old Jamaica Rum, very mellow. 175 Gallons old Nash Brandy, fine for Brandy Peaches. Peach Brandy; Apple do.; Rye Whiskey; Corn do., warranted. 5 barrels pure Cider Vinegar.

The above goods will be sold low. Call and see. W. DRAUGHON,
South East cor. Market Square.
August 27, 1850. 34-8w

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the next Legislature, to restore to the citizens of Bladen County the power of electing their own Committee-men for Common Schools.
NEILL KELLY.
Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

Notice.

Taylor & Underwood

HAVE REMOVED to the store formerly occupied by G. & H. McMillan, on Green street. They are now receiving a complete

Stock of Goods,

direct from New York, embracing a great variety, suitable for the Fall and Winter trade.

☞ All are invited to call and see before purchasing.
Aug. 31, 1850. 35-2m

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our Stock of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Bonnets; &c.

All of which are offered at the lowest market prices. Our customers are invited to call and examine before purchasing.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
August 24, 1850. 34-6w

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WE have just received, and are now receiving at our old stand, North corner of Market square, a large and well assorted stock of DRY GOODS, embracing nearly every article kept in that line; also, fashionable Bonnets, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. We solicit an early call from our former customers, friends, and the public generally, as we shall endeavor to please in styles and prices.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON & CO.
Fayetteville, Sept. 9, 1850. 36-5w

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.
COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

50 kegs Pure and Extra White LEAD, in Oil. Just received and for sale by
B. ROSE & SON.
Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.
Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line. JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.
L. H. WHITAKER.
Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

INK.—Maynard & Noyes' superior Black Writing Ink, all sizes. For sale by
S. J. HINSDALE.

FLOUR.

25 BBLS. No. 1 Supr. kiln-dried FLOUR, from the Manayunk Mills, Delaware.
For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35-tf

CLOSE UP.

ALL unsettled Accounts on our Ledger older than 1st January, 1849, must be settled, or we will put them in the hands of a Constable.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 1850. 35-tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

FOR SALE,

1,000 new Spirits Turpentine Barrels.
6,000 Lbs. Bacon.
40 Barrels Pork.
40 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging.
20 Coils Hemp Rope.
10 Hhds. Cuba Molasses.
800 Sacks Liverpool Salt.
1,000 Bushels Alum do.
20 Barrels old Brandy, suitable for wine-makers; with my usual supply of other articles.
T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Sept. 23, 1850. 38-3w

To the Heirs at Law of Mary Henry, deceased.

TAKE NOTICE, that the Personal Estate of the late Miss Mary Henry is insufficient to pay the debts of the deceased, and that I, as her Administrator, have filed a Petition to sell the Real Estate, according to act of Assembly.

You are therefore notified to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of December 1850, then and there to shew cause, if any you have, why a sale of said Real Estate should not be made by Decree of said Court.

JOSHUA CARMON, Adm'r of Mary Henry, dec'd.
Sept. 19, 1850. 38-6w

POETRY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"The celebrated Anna Seward left in her will a bequest of £50 sterling, to be given to the person who should solve the following riddle."

"The noblest object in the works of art;
The brightest gem that nature can impart;
The point essential in a lawyer's case;
The well known signal in the time of peace;
The farmer's prompter when he drives the plough;
The soldier's duty and the lover's vow;
The planet seen between the earth and sun,
The prize that merit never yet has won;
The miser's treasure and the badge of Jews;
The wife's ambition and the parson's dues.

Now, if your noble spirit can divine
A corresponding word for every line,
By the first letters quickly will be shown
An ancient city of no small renown."

☞ Spell upwards from the bottom line and you
Will have the city, and the true one too:
Each line observed and upwards spelt is where
The Riddle was conceal'd, but now made bare.

RECAPITULATION.

No higher object in the works of art
Than *Excellence* is found;
Indeed, it is the noblest aim
In the whole earth around.

The brightest gem that nature can
To us impart, is *Light;*
A gem so bright it gilds all worlds,
Viewed by assisted sight.

The lawyer's case,—the essential point
Is *Pay,*—so watch your purse;
Steer clear or he will take you in,
So sayeth the third verse.

The signal in the time of peace,
The *Olive* branch is known;
The darts are signs in time of war—
This fact we can't disown.

The farmer's prompter when he drives
The plough into the soil—;
Necessity his prompter is,
'T is that which makes him toil.

The soldier's duty—lover's vow,
Imperative are both;
They must fulfil the duty—vow,
Nor break their solemn oath.

The planet seen 'tween earth and sun—
The Moon,—that is quite clear;
The moon's the only one that casts
Her darkening shadow here.

The prize that merit never won,
Named in the will, I trow
Ann Seward's prize alone it is,—
Will merit take it now?

The miser's treasure—badge of Jews,
Of both 't is *Affluence;*
Both hoard and clutch with iron hand
Their pounds, shillings and pence.

The wife's ambition—parson's dues,
Viz: *Reverence, Love, Obey;*
The parson's dues are just the same,
Viz: *Reverence, Love, Obey.*

Now if your spirit can divine—
Study out a word will do—
A word agreeing with the line,
And *Nominate* it too—

By the first letters quickly shown,
So *Obvious*—evident—
An ancient city of renown,—
Constantinople's meant.

E xcellence.
L ight.
P ay.
O live branch.
N ecessity.
I mperative.
T he Moon.
N amed.
A ffluence.
T hreefold.
S tudy.
N ominate.
O bvious.
C onstantinople.

It is a pity that some ladies won't stick to their needlework and scissors. How charming, and indeed useful, they can be, when they confine themselves to their proper sphere, we have occasion every day to remark. The position of woman in this nineteenth century is fixed, and it is not in the power of any individual of that sex to break the chains the age has wound around her. The fields of higher literature, and of imagination have been thrown open to her, and occasionally, with rare success, has she adorned them with her genius. But her greatest charm is, when she presides over the private circle; and she is least attractive when, forgetting the softness of her sex, and its veiled delicacy, she attempts to thrust herself upon the dirty arena of politics. These reflections have been called forth by the following letter from a Carolina lady, who is striving to animate her countrymen to take the fatal step of Disunion. We regret to see a lady act thus. If she be possessed of youth and beauty, let her seek the myrtle shade, or the star-lit bower; or, deserting these, let her charm the ball-room or grace the promenade—but we beseech her not to meddle with politics and its rude collisions.

What need a vermil-tinctured lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, and tresses like the morn?

But, if youth has departed, and nature unkind has refused this daughter of the South beauty's fair lineaments, yet let her not despair,—there are other departments, in private life, to be filled, where even cheeks of "sorry grain" seem fair. Let this unknown lady think better of her duty. Her sex should rather still, than excite, the tempest of war. It is, in peace, when woman is most loved, most respected, most prized. But in a servile war, such as would result from the Disunion which she would advise, how passing horrible is the condition, the defenceless and aidless condition of woman. Their natural and only sure protection against the "swilled insolence" of their slaves, are marched off to the battlefield—and who, but old men and little boys, are left to protect the beautiful maiden from the rude hand of violence?

Richmond Whig.

"For the Charleston Mercury.

"*Messrs. Editors:* Where is now the vaunted chivalry of South Carolina? Where her boasted courage? Tamely you submit to the advances of Northern aggression, and humbly kiss the hand that strikes. Be up and doing—now is the time for action—do not satisfy yourselves with good intentions, the time has arrived for their execution. The passage of the California bill is decisive enough for your acting upon it. Too long already has the love of our *once* glorious Union kept you waiting in the vain hope that justice would be done the South. That you have nothing to hope for from Northern fanatics, has been fully proved. Upon the passage of the bill admitting California, the Representatives of the South should have risen as one man and returned to their constituents. Yield NOTHING—be in the Union on just and equal terms, or let there be *no Union.* Concession after concession may be made, until at last there will be nothing more to concede,—until you are more truly *bondmen* (to Northern power) than the veriest slave their PURE philanthropy prompts them to liberate. There is right on your side—pursue your advantage. Remember you are defending your altars, your homes, and your sacred honor. My cheek burns with shame to know that even now hundreds of our people are spending their substance for the enrichment of their wily enemies, who are sapping the foundations of our liberty, and attacking with greater and greater venom our established institutions. Again I urge the sons of Carolina to rouse out of their dangerous lethargy. Would that they would all turn TRAITORS, as the 'gentleman from Kentucky' (*the true traitor*) is pleased to term one of the most zealous advocates of Southern rights; for the reward of such traitors would be LIBERTY! Let your watchword be, *the South and her rights*—and *do or die!*

"A DAUGHTER OF CAROLINA."

What will you take.—A Glasgow youth, walking with his sweetheart along Queen street of that city, stopped at the door of a pastry cook's shop, and, addressing his lady-love said, "now my dear, what will you take?"

She expecting to be treated to some of the good things of the shop, modestly replied, "I will take anything you like."

"Then said he we will take a walk," and marched past the shop.

"Well, neighbor, what is the most Christian news this morning?" said a pious gentleman of Providence, Rhode Island, to his friend.

"I have just bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman."

"Just like you? Who is it you have made happy by your charity this morning?"

"My wife."

A mouth like an Elephant's.—A good story is related of Sully, the painter, a man distinguished for refinement of manners, as well as his success in the fine arts. At a party one evening Sully was speaking of a belle, who was a great favorite.

"

REMARKS OF MR. BADGER.

The following remarks of Mr. Badger were made upon the motion of Mr. Dickinson to strike out the following proviso:

"*Provided*, That the mileage of senators, representatives, and delegates, shall hereafter be computed on the route by which the mails are transported from the Capital to the residence of such senator, representative, or delegate: *And provided, further*, That no such member of either branch of Congress residing east of the Rocky mountains, shall receive more than one thousand dollars mileage for each session, and no such member or delegate residing west of the Rocky mountains shall receive more than two thousand dollars mileage for each session."

Mr. BADGER. I shall vote for this amendment, sir; and after the question is taken, whether the amendment prevails or not, I shall submit a motion to strike out the residue of the proviso. The particular part of the proviso now proposed to be stricken out is one which I look upon as vicious in principle and wrong and injurious to a considerable number of this body and of the other house; and even if it were free from those objections, it is brought forward in a manner so objectionable as not to be entitled to the support and consideration of the Senate. In the first place, I say that it is vicious in principle. It undertakes to establish a rule by which the mileage of members of Congress is to be computed, that has no foundation in reason or in justice. No member residing east of the Rocky mountains is to receive more than $1,000, and no member residing west of them is to receive more than $2,000! As if the difference between the distances of members residing east or west respectively, of this range of mountains from the Capital was so very inconsiderable as amongst themselves, that no larger sum should be allowed to any of them living east of that range than $1,000! A member may come here, who according to the existing rate of compensation shall be entitled to $1,000, and he is to receive it; another may come here who according to the existing rate of compensation is entitled to $2,500—that is, the distance from his residence shall be more than twice as great as the former; and yet he is entitled to receive no more than the $1,000. I pray you, sir, where is the justice, reason or propriety in such a provision as that? In my judgment, there is none. In the next place, it is proposed to estimate the distance upon a totally false principle of computation, and one utterly irreconcilable and inconsistent with the subsequent part of the proviso, which is not embraced by this motion, but which will be embraced by a motion I shall submit to the Senate.

Mr. BERRIEN moved to strike out all of the proviso.

Mr. BADGER. I am sorry the motion did not embrace the whole subject. The proposition reads, "the mileage of senators, representatives, and delegates shall hereafter be computed on the route by which the mails are transported." Pray, why should the route by which mails are transported be selected, any more than the route pursued by the telegraph wires? No reason can be assigned for it. It is perfectly arbitrary, and the House of Representatives might just as well have taken any other imaginable rule. Why should it be selected? If the mail route be the usual road of travel, then there is no need of the provision at all, for by the law as it stands we are restricted to the usual road. I pray you, then, what has the mail route to do with the compensation of a member! If the mail could be transported between two points on a distance of two hundred miles, what possible relation, what imaginable connexion can there be between that fact and the compensation of a member whose usual road of travel between these points should be two thousand miles? None in the world. But then, in the next place, those who framed this proposition were entirely inconsistent with themselves; and by the subsequent part of the clause they have themselves demonstrated, the falsity of the rule laid down in the first part of it. The first part of it declares, as I have stated, that the mileage shall be computed, not according to the usual road of travel, but by the distance of the mail-route; and then the subsequent part of the proposition is, that in the circumstances there mentioned no member of this body shall receive mileage unless the travel for which such mileage is charged has been actually performed. Well, now, if he is to be paid for actually performing the travel, is is not undeniable that he should be paid according to the route travelled? If the mail-route is to be selected, if that is to be the route by which his compensation is computed, I pray you, what have we to do with actual travel? So that in any point of view in which the matter can be presented, it is, to my mind, unjust and unreasonable.

I will now mention another consideration, which to me is of yet higher moment. I have no personal interest in this question—no more than any gentleman in the United States who is not a member of Congress. If I were capable, which I trust I am not, of being influenced by any considerations merely personal to myself and entirely irrespective of what is due to others, I should feel no interest in this subject at all. But here it is proposed to strike down the mileage of gentlemen who belong to this house and to the other, so that it shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars. Well, what is the compensation given for? The constitution says it is given for our services, and most undoubtedly the constitution did not intend that we should serve for less than would pay our expenses while we were engaged in rendering those services. Now, I have a very simple and easy mode of satisfying myself as to what is just and right towards others. It is this: if to my own pay and mileage were added the largest amount of mileage which is received by any member of this body, which I believe is that paid to the senator from Texas, not now in his seat, [Mr. Houston,] some $2,500, I should still find myself, at the end of the session, several hundred dollars behind-hand in paying my expenses.

A SENATOR. You must have been extravagant.

Mr. BADGER. No, sir, I am not extravagant; my friend is mistaken. Now, if there is any gentleman who is a member of this body whose compensation under the law as it now exists, will enable him to defray his expenses here, I, for one, will never give my consent to reduce that compensation below what is the least the constitution of the United States must have intended every member of Congress should have. But this is not stating the whole matter. I know how it is myself; my own private professional business at home is utterly destroyed and gone, near as I live to the seat of government; and, as a matter of course, gentlemen who come here from distant districts, and whose homes are thousands of miles from the seat of government, must find that effect produced on them in an equal degree as on myself. Then I have another mode of ascertaining what is right and proper towards others by putting myself in their place. Now, I would rather attend a session of Congress in Washington, without a cent of mileage, than to attend one at St. Louis, or even at Louisville, or any other of those attractive places in the far West, if the mileage was $5,000. It makes a vast difference to a gentleman to be able to be where, under extraordinary circumstances, he can command a communication with his family, or can transfer himself to his home, and give his personal attention to his business with the least possible delay. Now, I have heard a great deal said, and every-body else has heard it said throughout the country—it is in the newspapers, it is talked on the stump, and it is said sometimes on the floor of Congress—about the abuses, the outrages, and the impositions of this system. Sir, I do not admit the truth of these charges. I say that the compensation—the largest that is paid—is not too much; and I should be sorry, because I cannot level my own compensation to what is right, to be disposed to level down that of others below what is right. I regret that this matter has been presented to us again in this form by the House of Representatives.

Mr. BERRIEN. Move to strike out the whole of the proviso.

Mr. BADGER. I cannot so amend the motion. I have said that this proposition, even if proper in itself, is out of place and altogether improper here. What did Congress do in 1818, when the compensation of members was settled? Why, a bill was introduced, and went to the hands of a committee, was considered by that committee in all its various relations; was considered by the two houses of Congress, and according to its importance it was in this manner disposed of by a separate and independent measure. Now, if this subject of the compensation of members is to be gone into—if the House of Representatives is desirous really to promote any proper adjustment of it—let them show it by introducing a bill devoted to that subject. Let it be considered and disposed of in the House, sent here, examined by a committee of ours, and let us have an opportunity of being heard under fair circumstances as to what is just and fair on all hands. That is the proper course.

Mr. President, I have other objections to this measure. I agree with the distinguished gentleman who, at the commencement of this session, was one of the senators from South Carolina, and who two years ago took decided and strong, and, as I thought, just and proper views on this subject. I am for a large mileage. I am so, independent of all the considerations I have stated, because I represent an Atlantic constituency, and because I would fasten this seat of government to its present location for all time, or as long as this Union shall last, which I hope will be for all time. And, although I am perfectly satisfied myself that under the constitution Congress has no more power to remove the seat of government than it has to repeal the constitution—though I am satisfied that the whole authority of Congress is *functus officio*—was exhausted and ended when it accepted this territory for the seat of government, and that it then became the permanent seat of government, and its location a part of the constitution itself; yet still we all know that when men have the disposition and will to accomplish a thing, the means will not be long found wanting. And I am not for giving gentlemen, who come here at great trouble and inconvenience to themselves and a great loss in their private affairs—and if they do not receive an adequate compensation, with the necessary consequence of adding to it, the breaking up of all their social and domestic connexions during a long session of Congress—I am not for giving them or their constituents a motive to desire a removal of the seat of government. I do not want to see it moving towards the Rocky mountains—whether it shall go the other side or stop on this side; I want it to remain here where our fathers placed it. I want it to stand for all time as one permanent seat of the government of the United States.

I do not desire to trouble the Senate often with this matter, and I will therefore submit a remark or two on that part of the proviso which is not included in the motion before the Senate.

Mr. BERRIEN. You had better wait till that comes up for consideration.

Mr. BADGER. I will do so; and add only, that, for the reasons I have assigned, I hope the motion of the senator from New York will be agreed to.

After debate, as published yesterday,

Mr. BADGER said: I now move to strike out the remaining portion of that proviso. It is in these words:

"Nor shall any member of the Senate receive mileage for any session of that body which may be called within thirty days after the adjournment of both houses of Congress, unless the travel for which such mileage is charged has actually been performed."

It will be observed that this provision made in the appropriation bill has been inserted by the House of Representatives for the special benefit—or otherwise, as the case may be—of this body. I shall express no opinion as to the delicacy or propriety of the House of Representatives undertaking to introduce into this bill a provision which is specially aimed at the members of the Senate. That is a question for them, upon which they have a right to form their own conclusions and act upon it. But, in the first place, I wish to say that the amendment of the law proposed by the House in this proviso is founded upon a total misapprehension, as I think, of the law to which it applies. That proviso is, that no member of the Senate shall receive mileage for any session called within thirty days after the adjournment of both houses of Congress, unless the travel for which such mileage is charged has been actually performed.—Now, sir, there is not one word, syllable, or letter, in the act of 1818 which either expresses or implies that any distance is to be travelled as a condition to receive compensation for mileage. It is an act fixing the compensation of the members of the two houses of Congress, and the provision in that law is intended to give them a "compensation" composed of two estimated sums; one a per diem allowance during the attendance of the members upon the duties of their respective houses; and the other a certain sum of money, to be computed by the distance from their respective residences to the seat of Congress; not for travelling, not because it is either required or supposed, that, in order to be entitled to it, they must necessarily have travelled that distance. The principle of the act is a very obvious one. It is to furnish a compensation to the members of the two houses for their services, and the mode adopted for arriving at that, is by paying a certain amount for the estimated distance of the residence of the members, which certain distance and coupensation remain the same, whether the member travel that distance or not. It is very immaterial whether, at the close of a session of Congress, a member, either for his health, or business, or convenience, goes to the Virginia springs, goes to New York, or remains at the seat of government. It is a matter of no sort of importance; it never has been supposed to be a matter of any importance; and it cannot be in any mode or shape made a matter of importance. The members of the two houses are not employed to do travelling—they are not mail agents—they are not post-boys—they are not hired to travel. The whole object of the law is obvious; the whole act shows it, because there is not a word said about travelling from the beginning to the end of it.

It was supposed that the expense and trouble upon the whole, of attending a session of Congress in this city, would be greater to one who came from a distance, than to those who lived near; and as a mode adopted for the purpose of accomplishing what was necessary to compensation for the additional inconvenience and expense, the framers of the law added to the per diem for attending the respective houses the sum estimated in proportion to the distance. Therefore this particular provision, which I now propose to strike out, is founded upon a misapprehension of the act of 1818.

In the next place, it proposes to introduce into the law what has never been introduced before—that is, to pay members of Congress for actual travel. Now, permit me to say, if this is proper with regard to a special session of Congress, it is equally proper with regard to a regular session. Suppose, then, that when Congress adjourns at the end of September, a gentleman finds it more convenient to remain here than to go home, why should his compensation for the next session be lost or diminished? Is he at less expense! Surely not. Are his services less valuable to the country because he has remained here than they would be if he had gone home? Would the country be benefited by his travelling? Are his constituents interested in his travelling! Surely not. Well, if this is true with regard to a regular session of Congress, I beg to know if it is not equally true with regard to a special session of the Senate? I defy any man to show a difference between the two cases.

Well, here is a special session of Congress, called, we will suppose, within ten days after the adjournment of Congress. I can, at the distance I am from my residence, step into the cars and run down home, and stay two or three nights and days, and be back at this special session. Well, if I do that, says this wise proviso, which I have moved to strike out, I shall be entitled to mileage; but any of my friends who happen to live too far off to go and return, or who happen to take up the idea that the country is not deeply interested in their travelling two or three hundred miles, and that, on the whole, it will be better for them, and quite as well for the country, to remain here, and be ready to attend to the duties which are expected at their hands, they are not to receive this mileage.

Again: this proviso says, "for any session of that body which may be called within *thirty* days after the adjournment," the actual travel must be performed. Why thirty days? If the provision is a proper one at all, it is just as proper to say within forty days, or fifty, or sixty days. Yes, sir, and so much the more proper, because there is so much longer time within which they may have an opportunity to do this travelling so important to the nation; and yet they have contumaciously refused to do it. Therefore, the longer the time, the more proper certainly that a member should forfeit his mileage for default of travelling.

I am sorry, really sorry, to see that provision in this bill. It is bad enough that members of this body should be subjected to the assaults of demagoguism in every quarter of the country, that stumps should be mounted, and that twopenny newspapers should be engaged in endeavoring to make capital by attacks upon members of the Senate by reason of their mileage at an extra session. That is enough, quite enough; but to have the members of the House of Representatives come forward and take sides in this assault, is quite too much. Permit me to say that while I would be willing to enter into an investigation of this subject, upon a proper occasion and in a proper manner, I, for one, will never be willing to submit to such an attempt as the present at interference with the compensation of senators as now established by law.

After some remarks by Mr. CLAY, as published yesterday,

Mr. BADGER said: I am extremely obliged to the honorable senator from Kentucky for the advice which he has given me in regard to the regulation of my domestic concerns; but he will permit me to say that I might give him some advice in relation to the same subject, which, in my opinion, he would do well to follow.

I choose, when I come here, to bring my family with me; I choose to be at home here; I do not choose for eight, nine or ten long months of a year to live myself in one place, and to have my family in another. I bring them here to live where I have to live. I cheerfully admit that I could live here at much less cost, if I chose to deprive myself of the privilege of asking a friend to dinner, and to cut myself off from the enjoyment of all the domestic and social relations of life. If I were to live here alone—if I were to refuse myself the exercise of that reasonable amount of hospitality which, without ostentation or extravagance, I am accustomed to dispense at home—I freely concede to the honorable senator from Kentucky that I could live upon less than I now do, and perhaps upon less than my pay; but that is a mode of living I do not choose. This is a subject, however, on which every gentleman must judge for himself. For myself, while I am not knowingly profuse, I trust I shall always be liberal, while I have the means of liberality at my command.

Now, Mr. President, to return from this short, but necessary digression about personal matters, to the question before the Senate. The honorable gentleman from Kentucky conceives that constructive mileage is one of the greatest abuses ever practised; and he considers it a clear and undeniable proposition that this allowance for mileage was made for the purposes of covering the expenses of actual travel. The honorable senator has as much right to entertain and express his opinion as any other man. I differ from him however, in both particulars; and I may be permitted to say that at no distant day in the past, every member of this body with the exception perhaps of two or three, entertained the opinion which I entertain, and not that which the honorable senator from Kentucky has expressed.

The question has been considered—fully and ably considered—by gentlemen who had no personal interest in it whatever. The late Vice President of the United States, (Mr. Dallas,) and the late Attorney General of the United States, (Mr. Johnson,) and I may add that both by the latter and the former gentlemen the opinions which I entertain, and have expressed, have been established by a train of reasoning, to my understanding, absolutely conclusive. I will say, also, that gentlemen, members of this body of the highest intellectual capacity—the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts, for example now at the head of the State Department; the late distinguished senator from South Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun,) and the gentleman who is now at the head of the Treasury Department—I might mention other names of equal or almost equal fame—were clearly satisfied with that interpretation, that the mileage was just and lawful, and that it was no abuse to avail themselves af that law, and to take what lawfully belonged to them. Now, that is the opinion which I entertain, and upon which I have acted. Every gentleman in this body who thinks, in the first place, that the original interpretation was wrong; or in the second place, who thinks that it would be an abuse to take the money, can adapt his conduct to his opinions. If the original interpretation was wrong, he can vote for retaining this clause; and if he thinks it is an abuse of a right, although it is a right, there is no compulsion upon him to take the compensation. I think neither; and so long as the law gives it to me, I shall continue to receive it, until I find my receipts from the government exceed my expenditure; and when that event shall happen, I do not say that I will no longer receive it, but I will then take the matter into my most serious consideration. [Much laughter.]

FROM THE WASHINGTON UNION.

THE MOST WONDERFUL FEAT OF THE MORSE TELEGRAPH.

Yesterday the proclamation of the governor of Georgia, over a thousand words, was received at the office of the Washington and New Orleans Telegraph, in this city, direct from Macon, a distance of eleven hundred and seven miles! This has been accomplished by the valuable improvement recently patented by Charles S. Bulkley, esq., the inspector of the Washington and New Orleans line; and it is confidently believed that, so soon as "*Bulkley's Connectors*," as they are called, shall be applied to the stations between Macon and New Orleans, there will be like facility and certainty in communicating directly to and from that city. Arrangements are in progress to establish similar connexion with the Washington and New Orleans line, and the line of the Morse Magnetic Telegraph Company, and to work the whole as one line direct to and from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. When these connectors are placed on the lines from Halifax to New Orleans, time and space will be annihilated.

The mysteries of the telegraph are developing themselves every day. Who would have thought, even three years ago, that a wire, covered and guarded with India rubber, might be dropped at the bottom of the English channel, and stretched from the British to the French shore, and communications of mind effected by its interposition from one side of the channel to the other! Already the idea has become expanded, so as to extend across the Atlantic. Before this right hand may wither in the grave, this prodigy may be accomplished, and the American and Englishman may converse 3,000 miles apart. But even this may not be the limit of the miracle. The speculative men in England are already talking of belting the globe itself with the magic wire.

Prodigies also arise in another quarter. The communication between England and the United States formerly required nearly thirty days, in the best packets, for passing the news from one side of the ocean to the other. Now how stands the fact? Steam is working the most wonderful effects. Passages are becoming shorter and shorter, until it is impossible to predict the shortest period to which they may be limited. Who would dream a few years ago that the Pacific steamer could cross from Liverpool to New York in ten days, four hours, and a few minutes?—the shortest passage that ever was known. And is even this to be the limit to the achievement? By no means. Already we hear it predicted, that with the aid of larger and more ponderous steamers of 6,000 tons, with wheels of greater circumference, and of course greater power, the enormous vessel may pierce the waves instead of going over them, going a more direct line instead of the wavy one, and the voyage may be completed within a week. We leave it to futurity to solve the amazing problem.

"Sir," said a hypochondriacal patient, while describing his symptoms to Abernethy, "I feel a pain in my side, when I put my hand to my head."

"Then, sir," exclaimed the mild physician, "why the deuce do you put your hand to your head!"

A person hearing of the death of another said to an acquaintance:—"I thought you told me ——'s fever had gone off?" "I did," replied the latter, "but I forgot to mention that he went with it."

The Settlement.—Sufficient time has now elapsed, since the passage through Congress of the important measures devised there for ensuring the tranquility of the country and the perpetuation of the Union, to enable us to form a well founded opinion of the public judgment in relation to them. With some inconsiderable exceptions, the satisfaction is wide-spread, heartfelt and unequivocal. It is true the fanatics of the North and the fanatics of the South—originally bitter foes and holding, even now, the most opposite opinions—have not failed to express the loudest discontent with a settlement which shears them of all their importance, and reduces them to a condition of impotence and contempt. But the great mass of society—the men of property—they who regard the Union of the States as the surest guarantee for stability in every thing—all men of true patriotism, who look forward to the indefinite expansion of the country as a matter of personal pride and interest—are more than content—they are relieved and rejoiced. The manifestations of this feeling are not to be mistaken—and they serve to show, at once, the affectionate interest which the people take in the Union, and the importance of the crisis through which we have passed. For our own part, although we have certainly not been without anxiety, we have never been able to persuade ourselves that Congress *could* adjourn without adopting some efficacious plan of settlement. If they had so adjourned, the people, in their sovereign capacity, would not have failed to accomplish the work which their servants had neglected. Indeed, the most surprising of all the incidents of the session of Congress which is now about to close, is the disproportion which malcontents there bear to malcontents amongst the people. There has not been an instant, since Congress met, when the people, in their primary assemblages, would not have adopted the first plausible mode of adjustment that was suggested. There is not a subdivision of any county, in any State, in which nine-tenths of the people have not been, all the time, in favor of putting the whole question summarily at rest.

It is well for the country that the matter is settled—and it is well, too, for the members of Congress who favored and aided it, for if they had done otherwise, there would have been an end to the political existence of five-sixths of them. The *people* are, everywhere, nearly unanimous in favor of "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

Baltimore Patriot.

Renewed Agitation.—The Albany State Register denounces, in the most indignant terms, any attempt to revive the agitation of the slavery question. It pronounces any man who labors to renew it, as a "traitor to his country." It proclaims, and justly, too, that "a war upon their institutions was not one of the inducements on the part of the South to enter into the Union; and if kept up, they must and will eventually go out of it. Retaliation must follow aggression, till the benefits of the alliance will not pay the losses. The idea that the South can be coerced into measures of emancipation by fear, or through the danger of losing the advantages of the Union, is utopian and false. There must be peace between the North and the South, or disunion, according to the natural order of things. Political abolitionist and disunionist are, therefore, convertible terms."

A DEVELOPMENT.

The Eagle and Bulletin, of Rome, (Ga.) says that in his speech before the public meeting of the citizens of Floyd county, on the 29th ult., "the Hon. John H. Lumpkin stated that the bill introduced by Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, authorising California to form a constitution to be admitted as a State, was framed in consultation with Mr. Polk, and *met his approval*.

"Judge Lumpkin was then a member of Congress, enjoyed the confidence of the Administration, and speaks from his own knowledge."

There can be no sort of doubt (says the Richmond Times) of the accuracy of Judge Lumpkin's statement. It is well known in Washington, and was notorious to the last Congress, that Mr. Polk was not only in favor of Mr. Douglas's bill, but extremely anxious that it should pass. We have heard that he and members of his Cabinet exerted all their influence to secure the adoption of the measure. Yet extremely orthodox Southern Democrats of to-day tell us that to make California a State is an outrage to which, if the South submit, she will be utterly disgraced and degraded, and hurl anathemas upon Gen. Taylor for following the course which Mr. Polk marked out before him! As the Macon Messenger forcibly says—

"Gen. Taylor, we think, unfortunately adopted the policy indicated in Mr. Douglas's bill. California is now asking admission into the Union; and yet, strange to say, the men who lauded Mr. Polk, who passed resolutions approving of his public policy, who feted him while living, and who honored him when dead, are threatening to dissolve the Union should Congress *confirm their own policy!*

"Verily the conduct of some men is beyond conception. They shift positions as they do their garments"

American Poets.—The American Poets mentioned in R. W. Griswold's collection are 92 in number. Of these 27 were born in Massachusetts, 15 in Connecticut, 5 in New Hampshire, 3 in Vermont, and 2 in Rhode Island—55 in the New England States. The most distinguished were born in this State, viz: Bryant, Emerson, Whittier, Longfellow, Willis, Dana, Sprague, and Neal—Longfellow, Neal, and Willis were born in that part of the State which now forms the State of Maine. It was Massachusetts when they were born. New York has raised 19 Poets, Pennsylvania 8, Virginia 2, South Carolina 3, New Jersey 3, District of Columbia 1. Kentucky 1, Georgia, North Carolina and Delaware none.

Boston Times.

An Irishman lost a child in Ireland and afterwards emigrated to this country, where he lost another. Wishing to obtain a grave-stone that should tell the whole story, he had these lines engraved upon it:

"Here lies two children dear,
One in ould Ireland, t'other here."

The Ruling Passion.—Some of the Down Easters are so fond of driving a bargain, that they propose to give very extravagant prices for tickets to hear Jenny Lind, provided the Nightingale takes it out in trade—tin pans and such like articles.

Highly Important from Texas.—The Washington Republic of this morning says that it learns by telegraph that on the 5th inst., the Governor vetoed the bill requiring him to refer to the people the proposition from the United States to purchase territory. The Governor was sustained and the bill lost. The Legislature adjourned to the 3d November.

We understand this to be equivalent to a declaration of the Legislature of Texas in favor of the acceptance of the law passed by Congress for the settlement of the Texas boundary. The law which had passed the Legislature would have deferred any action under the law of Congress, until there could have been a popular vote by the people upon it. The Governor vetoed the bill and the veto was sanctioned by the Legislature. The bill, if we mistake not, had been passed by the Legislature, on the receipt of imperfect accounts of the provisions of Mr. Pearce's bill. The veto of the Governor was made afier authentic accounts of the bill had been received, and the acquiescence of the Legislature in the veto is evidence, we should suppose, that the Legislature was satisfied with Mr. Pearce's bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress, and was approved by the President, and that when it officially comes before them for their acceptance, which it will at the November session, they will accept it.—*Patriot.*

An Irish Mode of Serving a Writ.—Two or three days since an Irish gentleman, whose solicitor had vainly endeavored to serve a writ on an ex-M. P. for an Irish borough, who resides at the west end of the metropolitan suburbs, hit upon the following mode:—Having sealed a stone bottle with an imposing crest, and marked it "potheen," he forwarded it by an intelligent lad of thirteen, who was previously well instructed, as a present from a friend in the West-end, with directions to be delivered only to himself. The bait took. The old Irish follower who acts as duenna to Mr. ——, as his guardian against the too captivating approaches of bailiffs, did not think there was anything to apprehend from a child, bearing a bottle of the "native." She never read Virgil, and knew nothing of the "Timeo Danaos." The master was called, and the present handed duly over. "There is a note, I believe, in the wrapper, sir," observed the messenger; "perhaps it would require an answer." The ex-M P. undid the newspaper in which the present was folded, and took out an envelope. "There's a writ in that, sir," cried the youngster; "you're served," and bounding through the passage, was out of sight in an instant, whilst the ex-senator looked as if he was converted into stone. Molly, with a wet dish-cloth, which she flung after the lad, foamed with rage, at being made the involuntary instrument of such a ruse. But the unkindest cut remained behind. Seeing her master quite out of sorts after dinner, she philosophically urged him to make the best use of a bad bargain, and take some of the "potheen," opening the bottle for the purpose; but who can express her indignant amazement at finding the contents were *aqua pura?* She vented a volley of oaths in mingled Celtic and Saxon, against the "hang-gallows gossoon" by whom she had been thus doubly deceived.

London Sunday Times.

A Dictionary Word.—"John," said a master tanner in South Durham the other day, to one of his men, "bring in some fuel."

John walked off, revolving the word in his mind and returned with a pitch-fork!

"I don't want this," said the wondering tanner; I want fuel, John."

"Beg your pardon," replied the man, "I thought you wanted something to turn over the skin."

And off he went again not a whit wiser, but ashamed to confess his ignorance.—Much meditating (as Lord Brougham would say,) he next pitched upon the besum, shouldering which he returned to the counting house. His master in a passion—

"What a stupid ass you are, John," he exclaimed; "I want some sticks and shavings to light the fire."

"O-h-h-h!" rejoined the rustic: "that's what you want, is it? Why couldn't you say so at first, master, instead of a London dictionary word?"

And wishful to show that he was not alone in his ignorance, he called a comrade to the tanner's presence, and asked him if he knew what fuel was.

"Aye!" answered Joe; "ducks and geese and sich like!"

A Finished Place.—The "Albany (N. Y.) Dutchman" says that the only finished place in this country is Lansingburg.—For the last twenty years there has not been a board added or a nail driven in the whole place. A man undertook to repair his stoop last week, and he was promptly arrested and sent to jail. The whole village still believe that De Witt Clinton is Governor of the State. That is the place to which a person ought to go for a finished education.

John Neal predicts that the time will come when a man's perspiration will be turned to account as steam, and drive him up hill like a locomotive. The poet must have had that time in his eye when he said,

"The post-boys, with mails, would mount upward like rockets,
By the force of steam engines at work in their pockets,
And on their return, by the downward momentum,
Would come driving back as if the d—l had sent 'em!"

Pretty Good.—"Mother, why does Pa call you honey?"

"Because, my dear, he loves me!"

"No, Ma, that isn't it."

"What is it then?"

"I know."

"Well, what is it?"

"Why, it's because you have so much comb in your head—that's why."

The following sublime verse occurs in Captain George Washington Cutter's Ode on the death of General Taylor—

"Oh, can it be that thou art gone
Whom death so often spared,
Where hostile bunners o'er thee shone,
And crashing thunder glared!

BEAUTIFUL.

Oh! there's not in the wide world a pleasure so sweet
As to sit near the window and tilt up your feet;
Pull away at the "Cuba," whose flavor just suits,
And gaze at the world 'twixt the toes of your boots.

It is rumored that a Free Soil paper is to be started in Washington, under the management of Francis P. Blair, formerly the organ of Gen. Jackson and Martin Van Buren.

A subscriber, to whom the publishers had sent a weekly paper on credit, was at last dropped from the list, all measures of collection having failed. Afterwards the agent was encountered by the delinquent's wife, who wrathfully insisted that "she knew what newspaper law was—that she did—the printer was bound to send the paper until all arrearages were paid."

Religion and Money.—Mrs. Partington says, nothing despises her so much as to see people who profess to expect salvation, go to church without their purses, when a recollection is to be taken.

Response at Church.—A writer in the Church and State Gazette submits a choice specimen of the dialect as exhibited in the responses during the reading of the decalogue. "What is there so solemn, on hearing a commandment of God, as to pray that He will have mercy upon us and incline our hearts to keep this law? What more shocking than to hear the privileged leader of the congregation put up such solemn prayer after this desecrating fashion—

"'Lawrummuzzy puns, 'nincline er rarts to keep's law!'"

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offer for sale THREE BOILERS calculated for a 60 Horse Engine; also the parts of Engine remaining from the fire, consisting of Cylinder, Shafts, Cranks, &c., many of which are new, being duplicates, out of which an Engine might be constructed at a very small expense, suitable either for a Saw mill, Cotton factory, or other purposes. A lot of Cast Iron, Wrought Iron Bolts, Shafts, Screw Bolts. Also spare machinery, Mill saws, &c.

WOOSTER, ANDERSON & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 18, 1850. 39-tf

2,000 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber is desirous of selling his Land, lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above Land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco, or Cotton; is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

☞ *Notes of interest, or Young Negroes will be received in payment.*

Persons desirous of seeing the above Land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother, on the premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.
Sept. 23, 1850. 39-6w

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parsons's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Sponing Machines, Napping Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Baron's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Band do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Teasels, Heddle Males, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.
Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
SAMPSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1850.

Arthur D. Wilson and Young Wilson, vs. David Coob, wife, and others.

Petition for sale of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Ezekiel M. Wilson, one of the Defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard accordingly.

Witness, J. R Beaman, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in August 1850.

J. R. BEAMAN, Clk.
August 24, 1850. 39-6w

Cotton Manufacturers

ARE respectfully advised that the undersigned is prepared to manufacture, at Cedar Falls, BOBBINS of all descriptions, in the best style, and at Northern prices. He would be pleased to receive orders, and flatters himself that he can give entire satisfaction. All favors addressed to him at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., will receive prompt attention.

☞ He will deliver BOBBINS in Fayetteville without extra charge.

JAMES F. MARSH.
Cedar Falls, May 28, 1850. 22-ypd

GAINES & RICHES,
Wholesale and Retail Book, Piano Forte, Music, Fancy Goods and Stationery Store,
SYCAMORE ST.,
PETERSBURG, VA.

THE Subscribers respectfully call the attention of persons who are in want of first rate
PIANO FORTES,
to the assortment, comprising different patterns, which can always be found in their establishment, at manufacturers' prices. They are carefully *selected* and always thoroughly *tried* before they are shipped to us. They would say to persons at a distance who desire to purchase Pianos or other articles in their line, that they will promptly attend to any order received, and will endeavor to make such selection as will be satisfactory (or no sale,) taking the whole responsibility upon themselves, and thus saving the expense of a trip. All they ask is a trial, or a call and examination of their goods and recommendations, to insure sales. G. & R. are agents for Worcester's celebrated Piano Fortes.

April 30, 1850. 17-yi

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1850.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

PETERSBURG, Sept. 27, 1850.

The failure of the cars to arrive here in due season last night, obliges me to spend a day in this city, and prevents my return home until after the issuing of the next Observer. The failure was caused by the great number of passengers, and the immense quantity of their baggage, which had to be handled at Washington, Acquia creek, and Richmond. I suppose there were 300 passengers in the train, among them 100 or more Spaniards, composing the Havana Troupe of Opera Singers, who have been performing with so much eclat at New York, Philadelphia, &c. They are on their way to Charleston, and had so much and such unwieldy baggage, that to them are the Southern public indebted for the loss of a mail, and the passengers for a day's detention. They are a fine looking set of men, women and children, and kept up such a jabbering of Spanish as I never before heard. At night, they had music and dancing in one of the cars, apparently unmindful of the misfortune of being left, and about 1 o'clock this morning, several of them performed the most delightful airs at one of the Hotels.

I learn that there has been an unprecedented amount of travel through this place during the present season. During a single week two new and superior Locomotives were broken down by the weight of the trains. Wherever I have been I have seen the same crowds of travellers; until I am satisfied of the truth of the remark I have heard made, that the Americans are more given to locomotion than any people on the face of the earth. It only needs that facilities be presented to set people in motion. It is within my memory when a single stage coach sufficed for the travel between Richmond and Washington, and now fifty coaches could not have carried yesterday's passengers and baggage. And all this change has been effected, not only without any diminution of the aggregate wealth, but to its manifest increase, and especially to the advantage of the social and political relations of the people and the country. A personal knowledge of these benefits, makes me the decided friend of any scheme of Internal Improvements in North Carolina, located wherever it may be, benefiting whom it may, and promising little as it may of dividends to the Stockholder.—These dividends are the least of the benefits conferred on a State or a people by Internal Improvements; and it often happens that persons who are most bitterly opposed to such works, and who refuse to subscribe a dollar to them, are their greatest beneficiaries. I do hope that a wise policy will prevail in our ensuing Legislature, and that men enough will be found to discard party obligations when they come in conflict with that "higher law" of regard for the permanent honor and welfare of the State.

I spent Wednesday in Washington, chiefly in the Senate, where good feeling seems to be restored, and where dignity and decency are marked characteristics,—and in marked contrast with the body at the other end of the Capital. It was with surprize, however, that I witnessed one proceeding in the Senate. The House had, upon the earnest application of Mr. Crawford, late Secretary of War, passed a resolution, almost unanimously, to bring suit against him to test the validity of his receiving and retaining the interest on the Galphin claim. Mr. Crawford proposed to waive all technical difficulties, and to try the question purely on its merits. If the Court should decide that the claim was not legal, he stood ready to refund the money. If the decision should be in his favor, then no one could longer doubt the propriety of the payment of the interest. Might not one have supposed, that the Locofoco party would jump at so fair a chance to get back into the Treasury the large sum of $180,000, which they cry out, from Dan to Beersheba, was illegally paid away? They have no doubt upon the point, (that is, if we may believe what they say,) that the money was illegally paid. Mr. Crawford proposes to refer the question to their own tribunals; and yet, strange to say, with a perfect assurance that the money ought to be recovered, they refuse to allow the suit to be brought! The resolution was laid on the table, 27 votes to 25. This is as complete a confession of hypocrisy, and of gross injustice to an individual, as ever came under my observation. As a mere matter of pecuniary concern, the people ought to call those to account who assert that the government has been cheated out of $180,000, and yet refuse to take any step to recover the money. The case was ably and eloquently presented by Messrs. Ewing, Dawson and Badger, but all would not do. The party could not spare so potent a humbug as the Galphin business has proved, and so it would not do to put it in the Courts, where a just and conclusive decision could be had, and the impudence and falsehood of Locofoco pretence be exposed. For my own part, I think the only parties whom Mr. Crawford wronged, were himself and the Whig party—and that by the indelicacy of receiving even a just claim, whilst he himself was in the Cabinet.

In the House of Representatives, the afternoon and night, until 9 o'clock, were devoted to the deliberate obstruction of business, by the Locofoco members, to prevent the appropriation bill for rivers and harbors from being reached. It was successful, and so that bill, and many others that might have been acted on, cannot be passed this session. A vast amount of business will be neglected.

I was highly rejoiced to hear from many quarters the strongest expressions of admiration for and confidence in the President and his Cabinet.—Gov. Graham is maintaining an exalted reputation, and no one who knows him can doubt that he will add to his well earned fame in the place he now fills, or in any other however high, to which his State or his country may call him.

The trade of this town appears to be very flourishing, even at this early period of the season.—There is great bustle and activity in the streets.—At the door of a single store I see 25 or 30 boxes of goods, apparently packed yesterday, and addressed mainly to persons in the counties of North Carolina bordering on Virginia. So goes the trade of our State, to those who make more exertions to secure it than we do at home.

RALEIGH, Sept. 28, 1850.

Whilst in Washington I called to see the Postmaster General, Judge Hall, in relation to the many provoking failures of the mail this Summer. At his request I made a brief statement in writing of what I had said to him verbally, he avowing his determination to send a special agent of the Department over the line to inquire into the causes of failures, and to ascertain the remedy. Many of these failures are said to have occurred at Gaston. But the two mails now due here and at Fayetteville, were left at Richmond, and one of them with an utter indifference, as I think, to the public accommodation. As I have said, the cars on Thursday were behind time at both Richmond and Petersburg. At Richmond there was not time to assort and despatch the mail before the train left for Petersburg. But afterwards, on that night and the next morning, no less than three trains of cars left Richmond for Petersburg, any one of which might have carried the mail which was lying in the Richmond Post Office. But, instead of doing so, it was left until the regular hour on Friday night, and, as the cars of that night did not arrive at Petersburg before we left for Gaston, it happens that the mail which had lain in the Richmond Post Office for 24 hours, was doomed to a like fate at Petersburg. Now I think this a case calling for remedy. The Richmond & Petersburg Company, whilst properly exempt from any obligation to send a special train with the mail, ought to be required to forward it by any train they may have running.

THE TELEGRAPH LINE.—The Editor of the Cheraw Gazette has been informed by an Agent of the Company, that no transfer of the line is intended. The Agent says, the intention is to *establish* another line from Petersburg to Camden, *via* Wilmington, and that those Editors who have remarked upon the Resolution adopted in Washington have labored under a misunderstanding.—We should have given this statement to our readers before, but we do not exchange with the Gazette, and have only seen it since its publication in other papers. We are pleased to learn that there is no intention on the part of *the Company*, to transfer the line. With the establishment of other lines we have nothing to do: but in regard to one portion of the Agent's statement we have a word to say.

He says that those Editors who remarked upon this subject, *misunderstood* the Resolution. To this charge we plead *not guilty*—we did no such thing. We published the resolution itself, and it distinctly avowed an intention to *transfer* the line, not to *establish* another. The Resolution speaks for itself—there can be no mistake about it. If there has been any mistake or any misunderstanding, it has been on the part of the Author of the Resolution, and the six Stockholders who passed it, who, if they did not intend to remove the wires, displayed a most lamentable ignorance of the use of the English language.

We have only made these remarks, to free ourself from a charge, which if true, would place the citizens of Raleigh and Fayetteville who construed the resolution as we did, in a very unenviable position. If the intention heretofore avowed is given up, as the Agent says, of course we have nothing more to say on the subject.

ANOTHER SENATORIAL FIGHT.—The following Telegraphic despatch was received at this Office yesterday:—

RALEIGH, Sept. 30.

Foote and Fremont had a fight as they were passing out of the Senate about midnight of Friday. They were separated without damage, and have since been reconciled.

HON. GEORGE W. CRAWFORD.—The Senate on Wednesday the 25th ult., rejected the Joint Resolution from the House, authorising the President to cause suit to be brought against this gentleman, for the purpose of recovering the money paid to him in the settlement of the Galphin claim. Of the justice of this refusal, the people may judge. The Resolution was bitterly opposed by Mr. Turney of Tennessee, who always opposes everything calculated to do justice to a political opponent. He had no idea of this "whitewashing Mr. Crawford's character." In other words, he wished to make political capital out of the payment of a claim, the justice of which he refused to investigate judicially. Mr. Butler also opposed the Resolution, but his opposition was not marked by the malignity which is always exhibited by Mr. Turney.

Messrs. Dawson and Badger supported the Resolution, and spoke with great force in reply to Messrs. Butler and Turney; but all would not do —the cry of Galphin! Galphin! is considered too effective to be cast aside. It is expected to furnish the means of destroying the character of an honorable man. It is expected to furnish political capital for many years to come; and influenced by such an expectation, Democratic Senators have refused to do justice to Mr. Crawford, and have thereby expressed their willingness to injure not only Mr. Crawford, but through him, the character of the American people.

We rather think that the refusal to investigate it will be considered by the people as an acquittal of a charge, which could not be sustained by those who made it.

GEORGIA CONVENTION.—The Governor of Georgia having received a copy of the act of Congress admitting California into the Union, has issued a proclamation, calling a convention of the people. As explanatory of the objects of the convention, we extract the following paragraph:

"The General Assembly of this State, by an act approved 8th February 1850, having required me, upon the happening of certain events, one of which is the admission of California as a State in to the Union, to issue a proclamation, ordering an election to be held in each and every county for Delegates to a Convention of the People of this State, to take into consideration such measures as comport with the extraordinary posture of our relations to our co-States, and to decide upon what steps are necessary and proper to be taken compatible with our honor and constitutional obligations, as well as more effectually to secure our right of property in slaves, and to arrest all aggressions, by one section of the Union, upon the free enjoyment of the Constitutional rights of the other, and lastly to preserve inviolate the equality of the States of the Union, as guaranteed under the Constitution: Therefore, &c."

We think there can be but little doubt of the action of the Convention. The people of Georgia will, we trust, reject all disorganizing measures now, as they have condemned them heretofore.—We have no idea that they will allow themselves to be dictated to by South Carolina politicians—we do not believe that they will suffer themselves to be humbugged by Mr. Rhett's simple device, "*Georgia will lead off*, South Carolina will go with her." From all indications, we believe the people of Georgia to be lovers of the Union; and that they will stand by the Union so long as Congress observes the provisions of the Constitution. The course of Messrs. Cobb, Stephens and Toombs will doubtless be the course of the Georgia people—they have resisted all unconstitutional measures, they have avowed their determination always to resist aggression, but so long as our rights are respected by Congress they are unwilling to dissolve the Union.

But if it be the object of the Convention "to decide upon what steps are necessary and proper to be taken, compatible with our honor *and constitutional obligations*," we are unable to see the least necessity for a Convention. If the Convention is to be bound by Constitutional obligations it can have no effect—it can do nothing—take no steps. The Legislature is the proper body to mark out a *Constitutional course;* a Convention the proper body to propose a course above and opposed to the Constitution. The law calling the Convention avowed its object to be *State resistance;* but Governor Towns avows its object to be to decide upon a Constitutional course! Can it be the object of the Governor to deceive the people of Georgia? Knowing the people to be willing to join in all *Constitutional* measures, does he design to effect the election of delegates to the Convention who intend to take steps for *State resistance?* If such be the intention of their Executive, we trust the people of Georgia will not be deceived by such a trick.

Speaking upon this subject, the Milledgeville Recorder says:

"The Proclamation, then, as worded by the Executive, is calculated to mislead the people of the State. The Convention, as called by the law of the last Legislature, is for the revolutionary remedy of State resistance. This purpose is to be carried out, as it is boldly avowed, by an ordinance of State secession from the Union on the part of Georgia. And it is for the people in casting their votes in November to decide for the Union or against it, as they cast their votes for their delegates. Even were the law less specific in its intention, still there would be no doubts on the mind of any one as to the purposes of this Convention. What resistance can be made to the law admitting California but that of secession, in the hope, with Mr. Rhett, that she will belong to the Southern Confederacy? But we shall not further discuss this matter here. Our object in this article alone is, that the people of Georgia may not be misled in regard to the objects of the Convention, as designated by the law of the Legislature under which it is called. The object, as set forth by his Excellency, is not only not that set forth by the law, but directly in its teeth, as will be seen at a glance by a comparison of the law with the Governor's Proclamation."

CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 23d, a resolution to purchase ten thousand copies of Hickey's Constitution, was read a third time and passed.

On Tuesday, the bills relating to California were debated at length, during the morning session.

The evening session was devoted to the consideration of Executive business.

On Wednesday, the joint resolution from the House, authorising suit to be brought against the Hon. George W. Crawford, on account of the Galphin Claim, was read the first time, and at the same time, Mr. Crawford's letter, requesting that suit should be instituted, was read.

The resolution was debated at considerable length by Messrs. Butler, Turney, Ewing, Dawson, and Badger.

Mr. Butler moved to lay the resolution on the table, which motion was adopted by the following vote:—

Yeas—Messrs. Atchison, Benton, Bright, Butler, Cass, Chase, Clay, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Dodge of Wisconsin., Dodge of Iowa, Felch, Foote, Fremont, Gwin, Hale, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, Norris, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Soule, Sturgeon, Turney, and Whitcomb—27.

Nays—Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Barnwell, Bell, Berrien, Clarke, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dayton, Ewing, Greene, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pratt, Seward, Smith, Spruance, Underwood, Wales, Walker, Winthrop, and Yulee—25.

The bills for California were debated, and the Senate adjourned till 6 o'clock.

At 6 o'clock the Senate re-assembled for the purpose of considering Executive business.

On Thursday, a resolution directing the Committee on Public Buildings to invite plans for the extension of the Capitol, and to allow a premium of $500 for the plan adopted, was passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the Indian Department. The bill was debated at length, but with no definite result.

The evening session was devoted to Executive business.

On Friday, a number of bills and resolutions were read and referred.

In the evening session, the fortification appropriation bill, and the Indian Appropriation bill, were passed.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, the Naval Appropriation bill was amended by the adoption of a provision abolishing flogging in the Navy.

Many other amendments were adopted and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

On Tuesday, a resolution limiting the allowance for stationery to members of the House was adopted. It allows to each Member $45 for the long and $25 for the short session of each Congress.

Mr. Preston King moved a suspension of the rules, in order that he might introduce a bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, but the motion was rejected, yeas 52, nays 109.

Mr. Thompson of Pa., from the Judiciary Committee reported a joint resolution authorising the President to bring suit against Geo. W. Crawford.

Mr. McLane of Md., did not think, that the United States had jurisdiction over the subject and moved to lay the resolution on the table; but the House rejected the motion, and adopted the resolution, yeas 142, nays 20.

The House passed the Fortification Bill, the Oregon Land Bill and the Post Office bill, and adjourned.

On Wednesday, the Army Appropriation bill was debated in Committee of the whole.

Among other amendments, one moved by Mr. Ashe, authorising the appropriation of $16,000 for the completing of the U. S. Arsenal at Fayetteville was adopted.

Many motions were made, that the Committee should rise, and the roll was called many times, for the purpose of delaying the passage of the bill: a number of members being opposed to taking up certain other bills which could not be reached until the one under discussion was disposed of.

At 9 o'clock the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

On Thursday, the amendments to the Army Bill which had been passed in Committee of the Whole, were concurred in; and under the operation of the previous question, the bill was read a third time and passed.

On Friday, the House in Committee of the Whole debated the Senate amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation Bill. The debate was continued during the evening session until 12 o'clock, when all the amendments having been disposed of, either by concurrence or non-currence, the House adjourned.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES WANTED.—A late French paper contains a long article upon the progress of Temperance principles among the French people. It appears to be rather crab-like. The writer says,

"There are in France three hundred and sixty thousand cabarets, or tippling-houses; the tippling house keepers out-number all the priests, teachers and magistrates, in the country, and yet people are astonished at the increase of immorality and misery! The revenues derived by Government from these houses amount to 62,000 francs; but the immorality and misery produced by them cost public and private charity twice that sum."

NEW COIN.—Mr. Gwin of California has introduced a bill into the U. S. Senate, proposing the coinage at the U. S. Mint of large rectangular gold coins or ingots: the value of them to vary from one hundred to ten thousand dollars each.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun states that Mr. Ritchie is about to retire "full of laurels from a forty years' battle field, the scene of his many triumphs. Messrs. Edmund Burke and Wm. M. Overton are to be the new Editors. Mr. Burke has been long and unfavorably known to the public. The Richmond Whig speaks highly of Mr. Overton.

POPULATION OF THE LARGE CITIES.—Baltimore, 165,000—an increase of 63,000 since 1840.—Cincinnati, 150,000—an increase of 104,000. St. Louis 90,000—an increase of 10,000. The New York Express publishes a list of forty cities, towns and villages, showing an increase in ten years 117 per cent. In the list too, many Atlantic towns which have *decreased*, are included.

JENNY LIND IN BOSTON.—The first ticket sold in Boston brought $650! It was purchased by Dodge, a celebrated vocalist. The first bid was $200!

NEW COUNTY.—We publish in another part of this paper the proceedings of a meeting proposing the establishment of a new county, to be formed of portions of Cumberland, Chatham, Moore, Wake, and Johnston.

BEAUFORT COUNTY.—The people of Beaufort at a meeting in Washington on the 18th inst., adopted resolutions approving of the California measures recently passed by Congress. The North State Whig says, that at night "the streets were brilliantly lighted with bon-fires—cannon were fired, &c.

Mr. J. M. Redmond has been removed from the office of Post Master at Tarboro'; and Mr. Samuel E. Moore has been appointed in his place. This is right—Mr. Moore was removed from office to make room for Mr. Redmond, and his re-instatement is but an act of justice.

A great Whig Meeting in Baltimore on Tuesday night, the 24th inst., was addressed by the Hon. R. W. Thompson of Indiana, and Senator Pearce of Maryland. The Patriot says, "we have never seen a meeting more enthusiastic, more delighted with the speeches to which they listened, more determined to work for the success of the Whig cause." Maryland chooses its State officers to-morrow.

GEN. CASS.—The Democratic Convention of Michigan nominated Gen. Cass for President in 1852.

HEALTH OF WILMINGTON.—The Intelligencer says, that although the summer has been oppressively hot, Wilmington has thus far been more than usually healthy.

DEATH OF THE FAT BOY.—Barnum's Fat Boy recently died at Albany, aged 16 years. He weighed 537 pounds.

Telegraphic communication has been established between England and France. The wires were sunk, encased in gutta percha.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—In the course of the trial of a suit recently brought before one of the U. States Courts in Indiana, to recover the value of certain negroes who had escaped from Kentucky, and whose arrest had been prevented by citizens of Indiana, Judge McLean made the following remarks. His opinions are in direct opposition to the "higher law" doctrine:—

"No earthly power has a right to interpose between a man's conscience and his Maker. He has a right, an inalienable and absolute right to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. For this he alone must answer, and he is entirely free from all human restraint to think and act for himself. But this is not the case when his acts affect the rights of others. Society has a claim upon all its citizens. General rules have been adopted, in the form of laws, for the protection of the rights of persons and things. These laws lie at the foundation of the social compact, and their observance is essential to the maintenance of civilization. In these matters, law, not conscience, constitutes the rule of action. You are sworn to decide this case according to the law and the testimony. And you become unfaithful to the solemn injunctions you have taken upon yourselves, when you yield to an influence which you call conscience, that places you above the law and the testimony.—Such a rule can apply only to individuals; and when assumed as a basis of action on the rights of others, it is utterly destructive of all law. What may be deemed a conscientious act by one individual, may be held criminal by another. In view of one the act is meritorious; in the view of the other, it should be punished as a crime.

"And each has the same right, acting under the dictates of his conscience, to carry out his own. This would overturn the basis of society. We must stand by the law. We have sworn to maintain it. It is expected that the citizens of the free States should be opposed to slavery. But with the abstract principles of slavery we have nothing to do. As a political question there could be no difference of opinion among us on the subject. But our duty is found in the constitution of the Union, as construed by the Supreme Court. The fugitives from labor we are bound, by the highest obligations, to deliver up on claim of the master being made; and there is no State power which can release the slave from the legal custody of his master. The chief glory and excellence of our institutions consist in the supremacy of the laws. We are instructed to reverence and obey them from our earliest years. And it is this, connected with a faithful administration of the laws, which has given security to persons and property, throughout the wide extent of our country. In this consists, in a great degree, the strength of government. And we should be careful not to weaken its power. There is enough in the general aspect of our affairs if not to alarm, at least to admonish, us that every cord which binds us together should be strengthened.

"In regard to the arrest of fugitives from labor, the law does not impose active duties on our citizens generally. They are not prohibited from exercising the ordinary charities of life towards the fugitive. To secrete him or to convey him from the reach of his master, or to rescue him when in legal custody is forbidden; and for doing this a liability is incurred. This gives to one a just ground of complaint. He is only to retain from an express violation of the law, which operates to the injury of his neighbor. Is this a hardship? No law-abiding man can so consider it. He cannot claim a right to do that which the law forbids, without striking at the base of society. If the law be unwise or impolitic, let it be changed in the mode prescribed; but, so long as it remains the law, every good citizen will conform to it. And every one who arrays himself against it, and endeavors by open or secret means to bring it into contempt so that it may be violated with impunity, is an enemy to the best interests of his country."

Steamer Lost.—The steamboat *Franklin*, from Philadelphia for Wilmington, N. C., was wrecked on Currituck beach on the 14th inst., and went to pieces. Her engine and boiler were saved.

We have been informed, that the *Franklin* had recently been purchased by Mr. John Banks of this Town. There was an insurance on her for a specified route. We hope that he may realize the full amount of insurance.—*Wil. Intelligencer.*

A curious fact is thus told in one of our exchange papers: "Take a string that will reach twice around the neck of a young lady—let her hold the ends in her teeth—and then if the noose will slip over her head to the back of her neck, it is a certain indication that she is married, or wants to be." Try it, young 'uns.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Wake, Chatham, Cumberland and Moore counties was held at the store of A. H. Dewar, on Thursday, 12th Sept. 1850, for the purpose of organising and making the necessary preliminary preparations for forming a new county out of a part of the counties aforesaid.

On motion of Neill Colfield, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling George Luther to the Chair, and appointing Maj. James Stewart, Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by the Chair in a few brief and plain remarks.

The meeting was then addressed by Col. Samuel P. Norris, in an able and lucid speech.

A plan of the contemplated new county, with lines and boundaries, was presented to the meeting, and was approved of without a dissenting voice.

On motion of A. H. Dewar, it was resolved that an adjourned meeting be held at the same place on the first Saturday in November next, for the furtherance of the object in view.

On motion of Wm. Hall, Esq., the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Observer and Carolinian, with the request that the Raleigh Register and Standard copy.

The meeting then adjourned.

GEO. LUTHER, Ch'n.
JAMES STEWART, Sec'y.

From the New Orleans Picayune, Sept. 21.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

By the steamer Galveston, which arrived this morning, we have later intelligence from Texas. The dates from Galveston are of the 17th.

The Legislature of Texas has adjourned without any action on the boundary question, to meet again on the third Monday in November next. No intelligence had been received of the passage of any final bill by Congress, and the adjournment is for the purpose of meeting such a proposition.

The Legislature did pass a law requiring the Governor, in the event of any proposition being received from the United States for the purchase of the New Mexican territory, to order by proclamation a vote of the people on the acceptance or rejection of the offer. It further required the Governor to convene the Legislature, to take final action on the subject, after the vote by the people should be ascertained.

This bill Gov. Bell vetoed upon several grounds, among which are: That the proposition might be insulting and offensive, and some discretion ought to be left with the Executive as to the propriety of ordering a State vote upon it; and, further, that the imperative direction to the Governor to convene an extra session of the Legislature is in direct violation of the Constitution of the State, which reposes the power to judge of the occasion solely with the Governor.

The House sustained the veto by refusing to pass the bill; the Senate voted to sustain it by two-thirds but it failed for want of House support.

The Galveston News contains the following paragraph, which gives encouragement of the ready acceptance of the Boundary bills.

"We notice that some of the New Orleans papers are at issue as to the fact whether Gen. Rusk's election as Senator, took place before or after the Legislature were informed of his vote on the Pearce bill. We can inform them that the Legislature were fully apprised of this vote some one or two days before the election took place, on the 26th. His election was by many considered a fair test of the sentiment of the Legislature respecting the Pearce bill."

Both the papers at Austin are talking very strongly against any sale of the Santa Fe territory.

Large Gold Coins.—An important measure to commerce, in connexion with the gold of California, has just been brought forward in the Senate by Mr. Gwin, Senator from that new State. It proposes, virtually, that gold coins of the value of from one hundred to ten thousand dollars each shall be struck at the Mint.

The circular form hitherto universally followed for small coins, which had its origin in the rude ancient contrivances of dropping the melted metal from a ladle, to be then struck with a punch and hammer, adapts them to our purses, but would not be appropriate for these gigantic coins, designed for heavy transactions at home and exchanges abroad. For these purposes they should be rectangular, that they may be convenient for packing in boxes.

These huge rectangular coins are but a valuable and ingenious improvement upon the limited and already existing system of European Bankers. They are to be struck of refined gold, of uniform fineness, and with appropriate legends and devices, similar to those upon our smaller coins, with their values conspicuously marked, and the inscriptions "Liberty" and "United States of America." Counterfeiting and mutilation are provided against by suitable contrivances and enactments.

Washington Union.

We have heard of a good many enthusiastic lovers in our time, but we think that Mr. Toots takes 'em all down. 'If I could be dyed black' said he to Capt. Cuttle, 'and made Miss Dombey's slave I should consider it a compliment; or if at the sacrifice of all my property I could get transmigrated into her dog, I should be so perfectly happy, I never would stop wagging my tail.' There's devotion as is devotion. What's taking arsenic to a man with such feelings!—*Raleigh Times.*

Thanksgiving.—His Excellency, Gov. Manly, has appointed Thursday, the 14th of November, to be observed by the people of the State as a day of general Thanksgiving to Almighty God.—*Ral. Register.*

A CARD.

MRS. HAWLEY will resume her School on Monday the *seventh* of October.

SCHOOL.

THE undersigned has this day opened a SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in Fayetteville, in the house formerly occupied by Mrs. Millar, (Court House Square)

Terms per Quarter—including Contingencies:

Elementary Branches,	$6 25
English ditto,	8 25
English and Classical ditto,	10 25

Payment in advance.

October 1. B. R. HUSKE.

By this Morning's Mail.

Saturday's Proceedings in Congress.

In the SENATE, on Saturday, the Army, Navy, Indian, and Bounty Land Bills were debated. The proceedings were marked by much confusion. At 9 o'clock the Senate went into Executive session, and at ½ past 10 o'clock still engaged in Executive business.

In the HOUSE, on Saturday, the whole day was spent in debate on amendments to the different bills before the two Houses. Large crowds in attendance, and much excitement expected.

"Potomac," the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, says:

"A small fight occurred in the Senate anteroom between Messrs. Foote and Fremont. Mr. Foote had said in debate, that to pass a certain proposition for California would be a disgrace to the Senate. Mr. Fremont asked Mr. Foote out, and complained of his language—said it was ungentlemanly. Mr. Foote resented this with a blow. They clinched. Messrs. Mangum and Clark interposed, and separated them."

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.—The Niagara's dates are three days later than those brought by the Pacific. No political news of interest. Cotton market at Liverpool and London quiet and dull.

NEW YORK.—The Hon. Washington Hunt has been unanimously nominated by the Convention as the Whig candidate for Governor.

TEXAS.—The people of San Augustin have adopted Resolutions in honor of the Texas Senators and Representatives, and have tendered them a public dinner.

We are disappointed at not receiving a Telegraphic account of the adjournment of Congress, which was fixed for 12 o'clock yesterday.

MARRIED,

On the 18th ult., by the Rev. J. Depo, Mr. JONATHAN CARTER to Miss DICY HILBURN, daughter of Jas. Hilburn, Esq.

DIED,

In this town on the afternoon of the 26th ult., Mrs. JANE CAMPBELL, in the 68th year of her age.

In this town, on Wednesday morning, 25th inst., Mr JAMES YATES, in the 63d year of his age.

At Cherry Grove, Bladen county, on the 13th inst., Mr. JOHN CROMARTIE, aged 76 years and 6½ months, leaving a large and respectable number of connexions and friends to mourn their loss; but "they sorrow not as those who have no hope;" for they feel assured, God will fully redeem his promise in behalf of "them which sleep in Jesus." The deceased, though suddenly cut off, being sick only a few days, was prepared for his master's summons; having put his house in order, and kept his lamp trimmed and burning, he waited for the coming of his Lord, and welcomed his approach with joy. Mr. C. for many years filled the office of Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church of South River Chapel, with exemplary piety, good sense, and much acceptance "to the flock over which the Holy Ghost had made him an overseer;" and in an unostentatious way he evinced his devotion and attachment to the policy and doctrines of the church of his choice.—[*Com.*

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 25.—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Dr B Robinson, E L & J A Pemberton, Cook & Johnson, S W Tillinghast & Co, D G Bodenhammer, Rockfish Co, W T Rinaldi, W W Cole, Cole & Balton, W F Moore, J G & T B Lash, Wm Murphy & Co, R Murphy, King & Hege, James Kyle, Blount's Creek Co, F Fries, E A Volger, G McNeill, S J Hinsdale, T C Smith, E J Hale, G W McDonald, Thagert, Brown, Overman & Co, C A McMillan, James Sandy.

Sept 26—Steamer Rowan, with boats Ready Money and Odd Fellow in tow, and goods for G Womack, E Fuller, J A & A Baldwin, Kendall & Lilly, H & E J Lilly, J P Smith & Co, Mrs E Walton, Grimsley & Liles, J Winecoff & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, Toomer & Poe, D Gee, Arey & Shemwell, J F Chambers & Co, W A Lash, C D Keelho, R D Golding, L F Bagge, C Ebert, W S Pemberton, Melchor & Shinpoch, Geo McNeill, J Kershaw, J N Files, D & W McLaurin, R T Long & Co, Harrison & McPhail, King & Hege, H G Hall, J Utley, J E Bryan, M W McNair, D M McDonald, Morrison, Gaither & Co, Tomlin, Gaze & Co, Cedar Falls Co, W Lassiter, R D McNeill, Wall & McDonald, Isaac Long, W Bell, W A Lash, R Hines.

Sept. 28.—Steamer Gov. Graham, with goods for J T Council & Cain, W Prior, C W Andrews, Murchison, Reid & Co, J D Williams, Boger & Maxwell, W H White, S & A Inman, Earnhardt & Moss, W J McConnell, H L Myrover & Co, James McIver, J Smith, M D & W R Smith, D & G L Johnson, Union Man Co, M L & R J Holmes, F L Gorrel, Weatherly & Dick, W M Davis & Co, J Hargrove, Jones, Watson & Co, Worth & Saunders, J S Gilson, Hall, Sackett & Co, D G McRae, J E Bryan, J Worth, A Hunt, M Brown & Son, E Belo, J G Lash, Brown & James, Gilmer & Glenn, J P Smith & Co, J Cheek, Woollen & Elliot, R Foster, R D Golding, J L Betting, G Gardener, J G Glewis, F Fries, E A Vogler & Co, King & Hege, W McIntyre, J R Kemp, Wm Hale, M McMillan, Rev D J Simmons.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 20.—Brig Munroe from Deer Isle, Me.; Schrs. Chas. B. Rogers, Nathaniel Holmes, and E. L. B. Wales from Charleston. 23.—Schr. L. P. Smith from N. York; Brig Charles from Boston. 24.—Schrs. Lillie Sanders from Philadelphia, W. Wright from New York. 25.—Norwegian Brig Vesta from New York; Schr. Cicero from N. York. 56.—Schr. Lamartine from N. York.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—OCT. 1.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,	6½ a 7½
Ditto, appie,	50 a 55	Leather, sole,	20½ a
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a 7
Bacon,	9 a	Molasses,	25 a 30
Bagging,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	5 a
Cotton,	12½ a 12½	Oats,	40 a
Corn,	60 a 70	Oil, Linseed,	90 a
Coffee,	12½ a 15	Powder,	5 00 a 6 00
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a 2
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a 9
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½
Flour,	5¾ a 5¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	45 a 50
Flaxseed,	1 25 a	Shingles,	2 a 2½
Hides, green,	3 a 4¼	Tallow,	10 a
Ditto, dry,	6 a 10	Wheat,	90 a 1 00
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	35 a 36
Do. English,	3½ a 4	Wool,	11 a 12½
Indigo,	1 a 1¼	White Lead,	2 a 2½
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00		

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 7½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 18 "

REMARKS.—No change in Cotton; last sales at 12¼ to 12¾. Flour 5¾ to 5¾. Corn 60 to 70. Bacon 9. Coffee 12½ to 15.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 8 to 8½, market well supplied. Corn 65 to 75. Fayetteville Flour 6 50 to 6 75 Lard 9 to 10. Nothing doing in Lumber. Prime Mill Timber 7 00 to 8 50, ordinary 5 00 to 6 50, inferior 3 25 to 4 00. Turpentine—Yellow Dip 1 95, Virgin 1 95. Spirits 25.

At Charleston, Cottoff 13½ to 13¾. At Columbia 12¾ to 13.

Total receipts 148,499 bales, against 142,734 last year. Increase 5765.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept. 30, 1850. 39tf

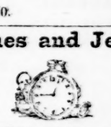
A CARD.

MRS. WILEY will commence SCHOOL on Monday, 14th October.

She will also be pleased to receive Music Scholars.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-3w

Watches and Jewelry.



THE SUBSCRIBER gives notice to his old friends and customers, and the public, that he has resumed the

Watch and Silversmith Business,

and is now receiving a good assortment of Goods in the line, such as

Gold and Silver Watches,

Gold fob, vest, and guard Chains; gold Watch Keys; Jenny Lind gold Ear-Rings, (now all the rage;) gold Breast Pins, Rings, Lockets, Studs, and Snaps; gold and silver Pencils; gold Pens; silver Combs and Slides; Music Boxes; fine Knives, Razors and Scissors; silver Thimbles; Needles; Surveyors' Compasses and Chains; revolving and common Pistols; double and single barrel Guns; powder Flasks; shot Pouches; game Bags; Percussion Caps; Violins; Clarionetts; Flutes; Fifes; Accordeons; violin and guitar Strings; Perfumery; steel and gilt watch Chains and Keys; watch Guards; porte monaies; &c. &c. Also, 8-day and 30 hour BRASS CLOCKS; ALARM CLOCKS. All of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought in the State, and on as reasonable terms.

☞ WATCHES and CLOCKS repaired and warranted. All kinds of Jewelry and other jobs in his line repaired with neatness and despatch.

A share of the trade is solicited.

W. PRIOR,

At the Old Stand, North side Hay street, 4 doors above the Market House.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-3m

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS AND CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

Mechanical Meeting.

THE Mechanics of Fayetteville are requested to meet in the Town Hall on Friday Evening, 4th of October, for the purpose of taking into consideration the interests of the Mechanics of Fayetteville. Other gentlemen who may feel sufficient interest to attend, are respectfully invited.

SOUTHERN HARM

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine vegetable garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

THIS well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accommodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

ROBT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber having been appointed Agent of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods, either in this Town or in any part of the State, on proper application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been in operation more than 25 years. Its capital is **$300,000.** The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first President, and he still holds that office, and several of its first Directors are still active and efficient members of the Board. It has at all times sustained the highest character for the prudence of its management, and for the liberality with which it has ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, Agent.

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yeiverton,
Alfred Peil,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26. 1850. 34-tf

WATCHES.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the north with a large stock of **WATCHES, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver-Ware, and MILITARY GOODS,** which he will sell as cheap as they can be purchased in any place north or south, and every thing warranted to be what it is represented.

☞ Particular attention paid to repairing Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER.

Aug. 3, 1850. 31-3m

DR. STEELE'S AGUE SIRUP

HAS now been in use for more than twelve months, and the almost entire success that has attended its use, can be attested by those who have experienced the magic influence it exerts upon the diseased system, and they are not "few, nor far between;" and it is rapidly acquiring the enviable character of infallibility. All of the ingredients that enter into this composition being purely vegetable, and such as are known to the herbalist as simple vegetables, are entirely free from poison, and cannot by any conceivable contingency produce any one of the unhappy effects that result from the use of active minerals and other poisons, so frequently resorted to by the physicians of this country in the treatment of Fever and Ague cases. Indeed it is a melancholy reflection, that if relief be not procured by quinine, the administration of these poisons becomes not a matter of choice to the practitioner, but of actual necessity. And the grievous consequences thereby entailed upon the system, is a frightful monument of the inefficiency and impotency of the course ordinarily pursued in the treatment of intermittents, and is a source of regret to every benevolent mind.

From the purely sanative character of every ingredient of this Sirup, it can exert no other tendency than to restore health, and that speedily!

The Sirup is put up in bottles that contain two fluid ounces, or twenty teaspoon-ful doses, and bearing the Proprietor's impress, and that of the medicine. From the small size of the bottles, they can be conveniently carried about the person of those who use the medicine.

To those who are subject to paroxysms of Fever and Ague, I would say, Take it, and "make peace with thine adversary quickly"! The Proprietor's motto is,

"NO CURE, NO PAY."

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and numerous Agents throughout the State.

October 16, 1848. 37tf

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto " ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Domestics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

REMOVAL.

H. Branson & Son

HAVE removed to the Store recently occupied by Messrs. Taylor and Underwood, five doors West of the Market House, North side Hay street, where they have opened a very extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, & Cutlery,

Which they invite all to call and examine.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36tf

Northern Flour.

25 BBLS. Extra sup. FAMILY FLOUR.
25 ditto prime No. 3 Mackerel.

NEW GOODS.

H. BRANSON & SON

ARE receiving their Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of a general assortment of Staple

DRY GOODS,

50 bags Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. Sugar,
20 bbls. Refined Sugar,
5 boxes double-refined Loaf Sugar,
10 bbls. Crushed and Granulated ditto,
15 dozen Water Buckets,
1 " brass bound ditto,
20 cases Fur and Silk Hats,
3 " Wool ditto,
2 " Rough and Ready ditto,
10 cases coarse Brogan Shoes, some very heavy, 11 to 14,
10 ditto lined and bound,
3 ditto Women's sewed and pegged Bootees,
10 dozen Ladies' fine Shoes,
100 sides Sole Leather,
125 lbs. Shoe Thread,
50 pieces Bagging, 44 to 47 inches, some very heavy,
55 coils hemp, jute, cotton and Manilla Rope,
10 hhds. prime Molasses,
400 sacks Salt,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
150 kegs Nails, assorted,
75 dozen Knives and Forks, some very superior,
100 " Pocket Knives of all qualities,
10 sets Blacksmiths' Tools, complete,
200 pr. Trace and Breast Chains,
3 tons Swedes, English, and American Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of stock and knob Locks; Latches; Hinges; Screws; hand and shoe Hammers; Collins', Simmons', Bradley's, Root's, Hunt's and Stewart's cast steel Axes; long and short handle Shovels; Spades and manure Forks; long and short handle Fry Pans, wool and cotton Cards; Chisels; Augurs; mill, cross-cut and hand-saw Files; Hooks and Hinges; Sad Irons; Drawing Knives; Curry Combs, and a great variety of other articles in the Hardware line.

—ALSO—

Large and small Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, Fire Dogs and Tea Kettles; Porcelain Kettles for preserving; Saddles, Bridles, Trunks, Collars, Whips, &c. &c., and 1000 other articles too tedious to mention.

These Goods were bought for CASH only, and will be sold VERY LOW. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ On the 1st September we shall move to our New Store, 4 doors West of Mr. James Kyle's, North side Hay street, at present occupied by Messrs. Taylor & Underwood.

August 17, 1850. 33tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

TIN WARE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

FOR CASH.

F. T. WARD will carry on the Tinning Business, as heretofore, at the Old Stand, where he will promptly and faithfully execute all work in his line.

Jobbing of all kinds done with despatch.

F. T. WARD, Ag't.

March 17, 1849. 61tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

YELLOW, Ship, Typhus, and all Fevers—Dysentery, and Diarrhœa. In the commencement, it is of absolute importance, in view of a speedy cure, that a full dose of pills be taken at once, because the humors which produce diseases of this class are always of the most malignant, poisonous quality, and no safety to life exists while any portion remains in the bowels or the blood. Should the first dose not cure, be not alarmed, but reiterate the dose. Should the evacuations be very putrid, of bad odor, unnatural color, &c., besides using four or six pills twice a day, take, also, a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal, in water, every day, while these symptoms continue. Let your diet be light and of easy digestion, arrowroot, rice pudding, Indian meal gruel; also, sheep's head broth, with rice and a piece of cinnamon boiled in it, or calves' head broth. Sheep's head makes the best dies, if it be boiled until the bones are clean. As a rule, the first dose of pills cures when timely used. Sometimes three or four doses may be necessary. There are cases in which it takes weeks to cure; but they do not occur once in a thousand times. In any event, no medicine or plan of treatment is better than that above recommended, or will sooner cure. So soon as the irritating matters are removed, so soon you will be well, and not before. Anodynes and astringents have a deleterious effect; because they occasion the retention of that death principle which alone causes dysentery, diarrhœa, cholera, and all other diseases, according to its excess over the principle of life. But Brandreth's Pills are opposed to this as water is to fire, or as heat is to cold; and when they are taken into a man they go to work to drive this death principle from the body; and all they can they do—but if there be work for fifty doses, one dose must not be expected to do the work of fifty. And this truth should always be kept in mind.

Let not the patients frighten themselves with the idea that they are too weak to bear much purging; but bear in mind that these mildly operating Pills of Dr. Brandreth put not weakness into the frame, but draw weakness out, leaving strength in its place, and give composing sleep at night, and an appetite to relish any food.

☞ This valuable medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

April 5, 1850. 14-1ew

NEW

Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, lately selected from the New York market by himself, consisting of English, French, and American Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. Also, a fine assortment of Boots and Shoes; Hats, Caps, and Umbrellas; together with his stock before on hand, will make as good an assortment as is contained in any establishment in Fayetteville, and will be sold on as good terms, and at as low prices as can be purchased in any other house in town.

ALSO.—I have on hand an assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, &c; China, Glass-ware and Crockery; and a stock of Wines, Rum and French Brandy; Alum and Sack Salt; which will be disposed of very cheap, as I shall hereafter decline keeping these articles.

WILLIAM S. LATTA.

Sept. 9, 1850. 36-3m

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO, of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,

[12-y] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

Classical and English School.

THIS SCHOOL, situate near the village of Rockfish, (in Cumberland county, N. C.,) commenced on the 1st of November last, and was rather experimental in its origin. But its progress in the different branches of Languages and Mathematics has been such, during this first term, that the Trustees feel authorised to recommend it as a useful and flourishing institution, where boys may be prepared, either to enter College, or for any of the ordinary pursuits of life.

A few more pupils may be accommodated, and Boarding can be obtained in the neighborhood at reasonable rates.

Tuition for a term of 5 months, $10
With the Classics, 15

There will be a vacation of four weeks in July.

D. MURPHY,
WM. McMILLAN,
H. McNEILL,
Trustees.

Rockfish, April 20, 1850. 18tf

Valuable Water Saw & Grist Mill and Plantation for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my Barnard Creek Plantation, on which is a No. 1 Saw and Grist Mill. Said Plantation is 6 miles below Wilmington, N. C., on the East side of Cape Fear River. The Mill is but 2 years old, and was built by one of the best Mill-wrights in this State. Hotchkiss wheels are used to drive both Saw and Grist. The Mill frame is placed on brick walls 50 feet long and 10 feet high from sheets; and the dam cannot be excelled for strength, as the base is 40 feet and the top sufficiently wide to admit wagons and carts to pass and repass. It is high enough to hold a 10 foot head of water. 2300 acres of Land is in the tract, and some 800 of which is tip top Corn and Potatoe land, which lies immediately on the mill pond, and will not require any fence only on one side.

I will sell the above Plantation, with all the improvements, on a credit of 1, 2, and 3 years, for notes of good and approved security, bearing interest from date. For further particulars, apply to the subscriber, or address him at Wilmington, N. C., and all information respecting the place can be obtained.

ALSO—A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on the West side of Cape Fear River, containing 1100 acres of Land, which is well adapted for making Turpentine, Rice, Corn and Potatoes, and also for cutting either pine or oak wood. This place lies immediately on Town Creek, which creek is navigable at all times in the year. The Rice land can be covered at any time with tide water.

Any person wishing to purchase either place, will do well to examine for themselves, as they will readily see the advantages attending both places.

WILLIAM D. SMITH.

May 4, 1850. 18-tf

100,000 ACRES VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, Jas. C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds. Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 boxes Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,

Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz. pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT CO.,

Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT an application will be made to the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape Fear, at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, for the issue of a new Certificate for Four Shares of the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of John Eccles, deceased, in room of one lost.

SAMUEL T. HAWLEY, } Executors.
J. W. WRIGHT, }

July 22, 1850. 29-3m

THE PLANTER'S GUIDE,

AND FAMILY BOOK OF MEDICINE; for the instruction and use of Planters, Families, Country People, and all others who may be out of the reach of Physicians, and unable to employ them. By J. H. Simons, M. D.

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.

☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest and best manner, and at the lowest possible prices.

A. H. WHITFIELD.

Fayetteville, Feb. 11, 1850. 7tf

Still More Time!

THE Subscriber has recently returned from New York, with decidedly the largest lot of

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

That he ever offered for sale in this market.

About 12 doz. Watches on hand,

Of all kinds and prices;

Silver and Plated Ware, Military Goods, Perfumeries, Pocket Knives, Razors, Pistols of all kinds, Double-barrel Guns, some large and long; Hunting Tackle,

And almost anything else that may be called for in his line. ☞ Look for the sign of BEASLEY, on the Northeast Corner of Market Square.

JNO. M. BEASLEY.

August 10, 1850. 32-3m

To Gentlemen of the Bar.

IREDELL'S LAW REPORTS, Vol. 10, are now bound, and for sale by the Subscribers. It contains 640 pages, at the reduced price of $5. Vol. 6 Equity will not be completed until after the present Term of the Supreme Court, whose decisions it will contain.

The subscribers are owners of the whole edition of Iredell's Reports after vol. 5 Law and Vol. 3 Equity, which they offer to the Profession at $5 per vol. They have also on hand the earlier volumes of Iredell, forming complete sets of his Reports. And will supply, at short notice, complete sets of the N. C. Reports, 37 vols. (except a volume or two which are out of print,) on the most reasonable terms.

Also, all kinds of Law Books furnished, or procured to order, at reasonable prices.

E. J. HALE & SON.

July 1850.

Rectified Rye Whiskey.

WE have received, and will keep constantly on hand, a prime article of PURE RYE WHISKEY, from the Distillery of Dr. Francis Williams, of Davie county. We sell this Liquor as we receive it, *pure and unmixed.* Hotel and Bar keepers may depend on getting the pure article at our Warehouse.

J. & T. WADDILL.

March 25, 1850. 12-tf

$500 REWARD!

MY man MASSA runaway from me in July 1849. I believe he was carried out of the State, and is now harbored in Bladen county. I will give the above reward for proof to conviction of the person who carried him off; or I will give Fifty Dollars to any one who will deliver him to the Jailer in Marlborough, S. C. Massa is twenty-four years old, about five feet nine inches high, rather spare figure, stoops in the shoulders; he has a very large mouth, and pleasant expression when spoken to. He has relations on Mr. John Smith's plantation, and is no doubt in that neighborhood.

I authorize any person to treat him as an outlaw.

B. WITHERSPOON.

Society Hill, S. C., Aug. 17, 1850. 33- mpd

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY,

ON Tuesday last, my negro girl ROSANNA, a very bright mulatto, about 17 years of age, five feet four or five inches high, has long smooth black hair, one upper tooth out in front, and is considerably stooped in the shoulders. She started for Fayetteville, where her two sisters, formerly the property of John Kelly, live. The sisters are said to have been set free by Mr. Kelly. Rosanna passed herself off on the road under the different names of Miss McNeill and Miss Stewart.

I will give the above reward of One Hundred Dollars for her delivery to me at this place, or Seventy Five Dollars if confined in any Jail in North Carolina, so that I get her again.

WM. McCALL.

Mars' Bluff, S. C., June 19. 15tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE HOME ALTAR, by Rev. C. F. Deems; Earnestness or Incidents in the Life of an English Bishop by C. B. Tayler; Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Logic of Mathematics, by Prof. Davies; The Earl's daughter by the author of Amy Herbert, &c. Just received and for sale by,

E. J. HALE & SON.

Aug. 23. 34

REMOVAL.

THE Cross Creek Manufacturing Company have removed their Store to the South side of Person street, three doors below the Market Square, where they will keep constantly on hand cotton yarn—both warp and filling, carpet warp, seine twine, wrapping twine, stocking yarn, and cotton batts. They are thankful to their customers, and hope they will continue their favors.

C. BENBOW,
Pres't C. C. Manuf. Co.

7th month, 15th, 1850. 28-tf

Marble Factory.

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

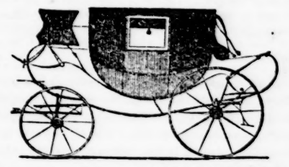
THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf



A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850.

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

DANIEL JOHNSON,

Agent "Henrietta Steam Boat Company,"

Office and Store opposite Bank of Cape Fear, *Person Street.*

Dealer in Goods, Wares, Merchandise, and Produce,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb'y 19, 1850. 7

W. H. GAUTIER,

Inspector of Lumber and Timber,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Office in Nutt's Building, North Water St.,

[14-6m] **Wilmington, N. C.**

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

J. E. TOOMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to

H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan, }

Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And Agent for the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co. of New Jersey. Surplus over $800,000.

Wilmington, N. C.

Cash advances made on consignments to me, or to my correspondents in New York. [91-y

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq., Jona. Evans, Esq., Rev. E. McNair, } Cumberland Co.

Jan. 1, 1850. 20-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

MARTIN & BRYAN,

Factors & General Commission Merchants,

Charleston, S. C.

JAMES MARTIN.] [THOMAS A. BRYAN.

REFERENCES:

Mr. Robert Martin, Charleston.
R. O'Neal, Columbia.
C. J. Shannon, Camden.
James Wright, Cheraw.
J. R. Aiken, Winnsboro'.

☞ Particular attention given to the receiving and forwarding Goods and Merchandise consigned to them.

Liberal advances made on shipments of Produce. [30-3m]

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

LIME.

150 CASKS, in excellect order and of superior quality. Just received and for sale by B. ROSE & SON.

Oct. 29, 1849. 91tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for a Charter to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road Company, running from Fayetteville, Cumberland county, to Centre in Stanly county.

August 19, 1850. 33-tf

RYE WHISKEY.

A FEW Bbls old Nick on hand and for sale by D. JOHNSON.

Feb'y 11, 1850. 95-tf

HATS.

ROUGH AND READY HATS, manufactured in Guilford county, and a beautiful article. J. & T. WADDILL.

April 9, 1850. 14tf

Medical Institution of Yale College,

NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

THE Course of Lectures commences annually on the last Thursday of September, and continues six weeks.

BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, M. D., LL. D., on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

ELI IVES, M. D., on the Theory and Practice of Physic.

JONATHAN KNIGHT, M. D., on the Principles and Practice of Surgery.

TIMOTHY P. BEERS, M. D., on Obstetrics.

CHARLES HOOKER, M. D., on Anatomy and Physiology.

HENRY BRONSON, M. D., on Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Lecture fees, $68 50. Matriculation, $5. Graduation, $15.

CHARLES HOOKER, *Dean.*

New Haven, July 27, 1850. 36-5wpd

T. T. POND'S

CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED

Pain-Destroyer,

AND

HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head-Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Goldston, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.

Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

To Pensioners.—The undersigned will attend to receiving and forwarding Pension Claims, as heretofore. BEVERLY ROSE.

Feb'y 12, 1849. 54tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their